The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

MEETING OF CONGRESS

A Quorum Present in Both Houses.

The President's Message to be Read To-Day.

Readiness for Business in Both Branches.

The Ways and Means Committee Instructed to Report a Tax on Liquors on Hand.

CONTENTS OF THE MESSAGE

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5.

THE ASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress assembled to-day, and transacted such preliminary business as was necessary. A committee was appointed to wait upon the President, who informed them that he would communicate his message to Congress to-morrow. Both the Senate and House were quite full.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Speculation has been rife to-day as to the contents of the President's Message, and more particularly as to that portion of it which will refer to the question of peace. While the message will not be presented to Congress until to-morrow, yet it may not be improper to give the most prominent rumors in reference to the views of the President as therein expressed. It is said that the President will advocate, as he has always done, the vigorous prosecution of the war until it shall have been successful in suppressing the existing rebellion. While he will make no proposals of peace to men in arms against the Government, yet he will deal liberally with any combination of men in the South who may throw down their arms and express a desire to return to their allegiance. By the recent election, the President considers that the people decided in favor of carrying on the war to a successful issue, without regard to men or treasure. As the servant of the people, he proposes, so far as he is concerned, to conform to this expression of the popular will.

THE LOUISIANA MEMBERS.

The credentials of the five members elect from Louisiana, signed by Gov. HAHN, were laid before the House and referred to the Committee on Elections. Pending the decision of their case, these members will be allowed the privilege of the hall.

THE SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

A Senatorial caucus was held to-day, for the purpose of arranging the Standing Committees for the present session. The whole subject was referred to a Select Committee of five, consisting of FOSTER, Chairman; HARRIS, SHERMAN, TEN EYCK, and LANE, of Indiana.

LORD LYONS TO SAIL FOR EUROPE.

Lord LYONS sails for Europe in the course of a few days. He leaves on account of his health, and will not return for some time; perhaps not at all.

A LIVELY CONTEST.

A lively contest is going on for the vacancies on the Ways and Means Committee, from the State of New-York. Although there are two vacancies, New-York will probably get but one, and that will be filled by Mr. LITTLEJOHN.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

The contest for the Chief-Justiceship is waxing hotter and hotter every hour. The friends of Gov. CHASE are confident of his receiving the appointment. The Montgomery Blair interest are conveying the impression that he, Mr. BLAIR, is already appointed. Judge DAVIS' chances, however, are believed to outweigh all others.

THE GOVERNOR ELECT OF MISSOURI.

Col. FLETCHER, the new Governor elect of Missouri, arrived to-day, and was warmly congratulated by the Republicans on the floor of the Senate and the House.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

The report of the Treasury Department is finished, and will probably be presented to-morrow.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5.

THE MESSAGE TO BE READ TO-DAY.

Both Houses of Congress to-day appointed a committee to wait upon the President and inform him they were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. But they adjourned before the committee had time to return with an answer, it being understood among the members that the Message would not be sent in to-day. It is ascertained from one of the committee that the President informed them he would transmit it to Congress to-morrow at one o'clock.

MEETING OF THE SUPREME COURT.

At noon to-day, the hour for the meeting of the Supreme Court, Associate Justice WAYNE, senior member of the Bench, announced, as no quorum was present, no business could be transacted, and the court adjourned till to-morrow. There were present Associate Justices WAYNE, of Georgia; GRIER, of Pennsylvania; CLIFFORD, of Maine; SWAYNE, of Ohio; and MILLER, of Iowa. The absentees were Associate Justices NELSON, of New-York; DAVIS, of Illinois (seriously ill;) and CATRON, of Tennessee. To-morrow there will be a meeting of the Bar to prepare resolutions on the death of Chief-Justice TANEY, which will be presented at the opening of the court. No appointment of Chief-Justice has yet been made.

BILLS TO BE INTRODUCED.

Various gentlemen to-day, in the House, gave notice, under the rules, of their intention to introduce bills on the following-named subjects:

By Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, providing for the forfeiture of the fee of rebel land, holders, and prescribing an oath of loyalty to all persons practicing law in the rebel States.

By Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, to regulate the value of money; to prohibit the exportation of gold and silver coin; to prevent gold and silver coin and bullion from being paid or accepted for greater value than their real current value, and preventing any note or bill issued by the United States from being received for a smaller sum than is therein specified; also, a bill supplemental to the act of June 30, 1864, so far as the same affects tobacco and cigars.

By ELIJAH WARD, of New-York—To repeal so much of section 7 of the Internal Revenue Act of March 7, 1864, as imposes an additional tax of 40 cents a gallon upon spirits imported prior to the passage of that law.

By Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio—Providing for the establishment of a navy-yard at Cleveland, Ohio, and a bill appropriating a share of the public lands for the benefit of such soldiers and sailors in the regular and volunteer service of the United States as shall have rallied around the flag of the Union in the war of the rebellion, whether natives, naturalized citizens, or aliens; and a bill to prescribe a more impartial mode of impanneling jurors in the Federal courts.

DRAFTING IN WASHINGTON.

Drafting was resumed in Washington to day, to fill the deficiency in the quota. S. P. HANSCOM, editor of the *Republican*, and O. R. HARRIS, reporter for the same paper, are among those drafted.

THE SALVADOR PIRATES.

The Navy Department has received a lengthy report from the Commmander of the sloop *Lancaster*, of the attempt of the pirates to capture the steamer *Gautemala*. Great credit is given to Commander DAVENPORT for the efficient manner in which he conducted the arrest.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finances was placed in the printers' hands to-day.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock noon, by Mr. CLARKE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) President *pro tem.*

The following Senators were present:

Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Hicks, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, McDougal, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Ramsay, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson and Willey.

A prayer was then made by the Chaplain, Mr. BOWMAN, of Indiana.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

Mr. FOOTE, of Vermont, (Union,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to inform the House that the Senate was ready to proceed to business.

Resolution adopted.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM MAINE.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) presented the credentials of Mr. NATHAN A. FARWELL, appointed by the Governor of Maine to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. FESSENDEN.

The credentials were read, and Mr. FARWELL was duly sworn in as Senator from Maine.

WAITING ON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. FOOTE offered a resolution that a Committee of three be appointed to join a Committee to be appointed by the House, and wait upon President LINCOLN, to inform him that a quorum is present in both Houses, and that they are ready to proceed to business.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. FOOTE offered a resolution that the hour of meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock until otherwise ordered.

Resolution adopted.

Mr. McPHERSON, Clerk of the House, here appeared and informed the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to business, and had appointed a committee to wait on the President.

Mr. FOOTE's resolution was taken up and passed.

The Senate then appointed Messrs. FOOTE, CONNESS and HENDRICKS, to act with the House Committee, to wait upon the President.

REVENUE CUTTERS ON THE LAKES.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) offered a bill to authorize the purchase or construction of revenue cutters on the lakes.

The bill provides as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to construct, not exceeding six steam revenue cutters for service on the lakes, and for that purpose the sum of one million dollars, or so much thereof as is necessary, is appropriated."

RELIEF OF KANSAS MILITIA.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, introduced a bill for the relief of the militia of Kansas in repelling the invasions of the rebels under PRICE. Ordered to be printed.

RECESS.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Union) moved that the Senate take a recess for one hour.

Motion carried.

The Senate reassembled at half-past one o'clock, and the committee appointed to wait on the President not having returned, on motion of Mr. SUMNER adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5.

The House assembled at 12 o'clock noon.

The galleries are densely crowded.

All the members are in the best possible humor, and are exchanging salutations with each other.

The Speaker called the House to order, when a prayer was offered up to the Throne of Grace by Chaplain CHANNING.

The roll of members was called, and upward of 150 members answered to their names.

A quorum was announced as in attendance.

PROCEEDING TO BUSINESS.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that a quorum of the Senate had assembled and were ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, (of Illinois, (Union,) a resolution was adopted that the Senate be informed that a quorum of the House was assembled and ready to proceed with business; also a resolution which was adopted that a committee of three be appointed on the part of the House to join a committee on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses was assembled and ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. WASHBURNE, PENDLETON and FENTON as the committee for the House.

Mr. ODELL, of New-York, (Dem.,) introduced Mr. DWIGHT TOWNSEND, re-elected in place of Mr. STEBBINS, of New-York, resigned, and he was sworn in.

Mr. CHARLES D. POSTON, Delegate from Arizona, was also introduced and qualified.

THE LOUISIANA MEMBERS.

The Speaker laid before the House the credentials of five gentlemen of Louisiana, signed by MICHAEL HAHN, Governor, purporting to be elected members of the House in pursuance of the recently adopted Constitution of that State.

The credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The privileges of the hall were accorded to them while the question of their credentials was pending.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) presented a protest from Louisiana against their being admitted as members. It was referred to the Committee on Elections.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for an amendment of the Constitution, providing that so much of the ninth section of the First Article of the Constitution, as declares that no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State be, and and the same is hereby annulled.

CHOICE OF SEATS.

Mr. ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered a resolution, proposing that the members draw for the choice of seats; but it was laid on the table.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate, if not incompatible with the public interest, the report made by Col. THOMAS M. KEY, of an interview between himself and Gen. HOWELL COBB, on the 14th day of June, 1862, on the banks of the Chickahominy, by the authority of the War Department, on the subject of the exchange of prisoners.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, objected to the subject. Lies over.

REDUCING THE TARIFF.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means, with a view to lessen the cost of the necessaries of life, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tariff upon coffee, sugar, tea, and similar articles, either by the payment of all customs in the proper currency of the Government, instead of Gold, or by the modification of the tariff so that an ad valorem, and not a specific duty, be laid upon said articles.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the resolution was tabled by a vote of 63 yeas against 49 nays.

YEAS.—Messrs. Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blair, Boutwell, Bronwell, Cobb, Cole, Davis of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Frank, Garfield, Grinnell, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburt, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Longyear, McBride, Miller of New-York, Moorhead, Morrill, Leonard, Myers, Norton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Shannon, Sloan, Spalding, Stevens, Starr, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Wheeler, Williams and Wilder—63.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alison, Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Blair, Bliss, Boyd, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Chanler, Ambrose W. Clark, Freeman Clark, Coffroth, Cox, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Finck, Holman, Kalbfleisch, Law, Le Blond, Loan, Marcy, Middleton, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Noble, Odell, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Perry, Price, Pruyn, Radford, Rice of Maine, Rogers, Smithers, Stiles, Strouse, Sweat, Dwight, Townsend, Ward, Whaley, Wilson, Windom, Wood, Yeaman—48.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) it was

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing a sinking fund, at an early day, for the gradual extinguishment of the public debt.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) offered a resolution that in any amendment to the Revenue Bill, to be reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, the said committee be instructed to lay a tax on all stocks of domestic liquors on hand.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Disagreed to—47 yeas against 63 nays.

The resolution was then agreed to by a vote of 53 yeas to 51 nays.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arnold, Baldwin of Michigan, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Beaman, Blair, Boutwell, Brown of Wisconsin, Chanler, Clerk, Cobb, Coffroth, Coles, Dawes, Dawson, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Eckley, Eden, Eliot, Farnsworth, Frank, Grinnell, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Jenckes, Julian, Kalbfleisch, Kellogg of Michigan, Miller of New-York, Morehead, Morrison, Norton, Odell, Perham, Pike, Price, Radford, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Maine, Rollin of New-Hampshire, Scofield, Sloan, Spalding, Steele of New-York, Tracy, Upton, Washburne of Massachusetts, Williams, Wilson, Windom and Wood—53.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Ashley, Baxter, Blaine, Bliss, Blow, Brooks, Broomall, Cox, Davis of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Denison, Finck, Garfield, Harrington, Holman, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Ingersoll, Kelly, Law, Le Blond, Longyear, Marcy, McBride, Middleton, Morrill, Morris of Ohio, Leonard, Myers, Noble, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, O'Neill of Ohio, Orth, Patterson, Perry, Pruyn, Rice of Massachusetts, Schenck, Scott, Shannon, Smithers, Starr, Stevens, Stiles, Strouse, Townsend, Van Valkenburgh, Ward, Whaley, Wheeler and Wilder—51.

THE MESSAGE.

The Speaker said that he understood that the message would not be communicated to-day. The House then, on motion of Mr. HOLMAN, at twenty-five minutes to two o'clock adjourned.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Interesting Ceremony at Sheridan Hospital —Flag Presentations—Promotions, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1864.

There is nothing of importance in the way of military news, except such as under the new order might be considered contraband.

There was an interesting, because unusual proceeding, at Sheridan Hospital, in Winchester, to-day, nothing less than the presentation of a flag to the hospital by the *loyal ladies of Winchester*. The flag was presented by Medical Director HAYDEN, in a neat speech in behalf of the ladies, and was received by Surgeon BARRY, in charge of the hospital, who responded in a manner appropriate to the occasion. There was a goodly attendance of ladies, and the flag was raised with the usual honors. Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen. EMORY, and a large number of staff officers were present, as well as a large sprinkling of Surgeons, representing nearly every division in the army. Seated in positions of honor were a score or more of maimed soldiers, some of whom have lost one leg, several both legs; others one arm, and two, at least, had lost both arms. At the close of the proceedings Gen. SHERIDAN spoke words of kindness to these veterans of many battle-fields.

This hospital is one of the best regulated camps of the kind I recollect ever having visited, and reflects great credit upon Surgeon BARRY, who is in charge.

A few days ago the personal friends of Medical Director HAYDEN, presented him with a splendid silver pitcher, valued at $30, as a token of their personal esteem, as well as respect for his professional skill.

Promotions for merit, perhaps, are not so rare in the army as many suppose; it rarely occurs, however, that the claims of a whole batch of deserving men are recognized in one regiment, as was the case yesterday in the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, when the following promotions were made:

Major JAMES PATCHELL, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.
Capt. J. D. Kirk, promoted to Major.
Sergt. S. Matthews, Co. L, promoted to Capt. Co. C
Sergt. George Hanbury, promoted to Capt. Co. L
Sergt. A. D. J. Hastings, promoted to Capt. Co. M
Sergt. James Porter, Co. F, promoted to Firs. Lieut. Co. B.
Sergt. George W. Harper, promoted to First Lieut. Co. C.
Sergt. A. Myers, promoted to First Lieut. Co. D.
Sergt. B. F. Hunneweil, promoted to First Lieut. Co. E.
Sergt. H. W. McIlwayne, promoted to First Lieut. Co. F.
Sergt. J. D. Forrester, promoted to First Lieut. Co. G.
Sergt. J. A. Paten, promoted to First Lieut. Co. I.
Sergt. J. Vance, promoted to First Lieut. Co. K.
Sergt. J. F. Brill, promoted to First Lieut. Co. L.
Sergt. J. Aikens, promoted to First Lieut. Co. M.

This is one of the old Iron regiments of the Second Division, Sixth Corps.

Weak-kneed troopers are shown no mercy in this army. There is a certain class of men who never get into a fight. Generally their horses break down after the first struggle with the enemy. This class of shirkers are now set to guarding trains, acting as foot soldiers and the effect is almost magical.

For several days now we have had delightful weather—warm and pleasant as May. Indeed the roads have got to be quite dusty again and windows and doors are thrown open and fires extinguished.

E. A. PAUL.

The Soldiers' Thanksgiving.

ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH,
CAMP OF THE NINETIETH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,
FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIV., NINETEENTH A. C.,
NEAR NEW-TOWN, Va., NOV. 30, 1864.

Far away from the home and friends we so dearly love, exposed to hardships, danger and death, 'tis pleasing to us to know that we are still remembered in the prayers, sympathies and kindness of the loyal hearts of our noble States. When in the language of the song we are asked "Do they think of us at home?" our own hearts can willingly and gladly respond "They do." The recent Thanksgiving present to the army is but one more evidence that we are not forgotten, nor can we ever forget those who, while they are enjoying all the comforts of home and plenty, still think of, and by their noble deeds testify that they remember the soldier.

We, the undersigned officers who were invited by Lieut. JOHN HAZEN to partake with Company K of a rich feast, consisting of turkeys, chickens, cakes, and fruits, which we were told were sent to the company by Mrs. HAZEN and other kind ladies, would, for ourselves, and in behalf of the company, return grateful acknowledgments and thanks to the donors, with our earnest wish and prayer that they may be rewarded in their hearts and by the God of mercy.

Job Gardner Bass, Chaplain Ninetieth New-York Volunteers; W. T. Woolley, Adjutant Ninetieth New-York Volunteers; A. Henry Ward, Lieut. and A. Q. M. Ninetieth New-York Volunteers; Lieut. Philip Lumbreyen, Company E, Ninetieth New-York Volunteers; Fred. T. Jones, Second Lieutenant Company A, Ninetieth New-York Volunteer Battalion; Arnold Steele, Assistant Surgeon Ninetieth New-York Volunteers; Wm. H. Ireland, R. Q. M. Ninetieth New-York Volunteers.

THE GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.

Reports from Savannah to December 2.

Sherman's Cavalry within Six Miles of the City.

Citizens of all Classes in the Trenches.

REBEL REPORTS OF SHERMAN'S POSITION

Boastful Predictions of His Defeat.

The Alleged Repulse of Our Forces Near Millen.

Hardee Claims to have Repulsed Gen. Foster.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5.

The very latest intelligence from the theatre of war in Georgia and South Carolina, is brought by the Richmond papers of Saturday, the 3d inst., received here to-day. The tone of their talk grows more boastful than ever. No longer content with predicting that SHERMAN will have accomplished nothing, even if he should get out to the coast, they now brag that he never will reach the seaboard at all, or if he does, it will, we are told, be with a loss of half his army.

The following is the *Examiner's* editorial on the "Situation in Georgia," in its issue of Saturday, Dec. 3:

"All the news from Georgia is extremely encouraging. A few days ago, when the Yankees were reported to have reached Millen, there was reason to believe they would reach the coast easily, but the report was ill-founded. They were whipped before Millen, and the column of relief (FOSTER'S, from Port Royal) has also been beaten completely. The aspect of affairs has been much changed. If SHERMAN gets through now, which is doubtful, he will do so with a loss of half his army."

These bombastic predictions will be taken for what they are worth. But the position in which the rebel dispatches show SHERMAN still to be, hardly justifies the hope that he will get through to the seaboard as soon as had been anticipated. It appears from the latest Southern advices that he has not taken Millen, which is about seventy miles from Savannah. The rebels allege that he met a repulse near Millen, but only a portion of his force could have been engaged. SHERMAN'S main body, it appears, is still on the west bank of the Oconee, and between the Ocmulgee and that river. If the rebels have destroyed everything in front of SHERMAN'S line of march as completely as they pretend, that circumstance would account, in a measure, for the delays in his march.

"The column of relief" which the Richmond papers claim to have "beaten completely," is the expeditionary force under FOSTER, the preliminary movements of which we have already learned direct from the coast. All that was known of it through our own sources, was what transpired up to the 30th ult., when the steamer left Port Royal. The rebel version of the sequel is given in the following official dispatch from Gen. HARDEE to BRAGG, JEFF. DAVIS' Chief of Staff, who is now at Augusta.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 3.

AUGUSTA, GA., Friday, Dec. 2, 1864.

The following dispatch has been received from Lieut.-Gen. HARDEE, dated yesterday, Dec. 1, at Savannah.

I have just returned from the front the enemy under FOSTER was badly whipped and has retired to the Coosahatchie. Another point on the railroad is threatened but I don't apprehend a serious attack.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5.

The *Republican*, of this city, in an extra, publishes the following:

"By the arrival of the Government transport at Fortress Monroe last evening, the Government has received advices from Savannah to the 2d of December, that when the steamer left, information had reached Savannah that SHERMAN'S advance cavalry was within six miles of that city."

This does not conflict with the news brought by the steamer *Belle*, which arrived on Saturday night, that the Savannah papers of the 30th of November announced that SHERMAN'S army was within forty miles of that city. These papers do not state at what date he was that distance from the city.

A gentleman recently from Savannah informs us that there are no important defences on the West side of Savannah.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 5.

The *American* has the following special correspondence:

"Advices from Fortress Monroe of last evening, report the arrival there of the steamer *General Lyon* with 750 released prisoners."

At the time the *General Lyon* left Savannah, (last Thursday night,) the latest news received there was to the effect that Gen. SHERMAN occupied Millen, Ga., and that his cavalry was scouting several miles out from the town, meeting with but little resistance.

Every effort has been made for the defence of Savannah.

Our prisoners report that boys of thirteen years, and even women, were assisting in the trenches and earthworks.

SHERMAN was slowly but surely advancing to the coast, and no doubt of his success need be entertained.

REPORTS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Dec. 4.

The propellor *Gen. Lyon*, Capt. WARD, from the Savannah River, Thursday, 1st inst., with 743 Union prisoners, arrived this evening. The prisoners are in good condition. A sergeant, who was with them, reports SHERMAN'S cavalry within six miles of Savannah on the 30th of November. Savannah was being fortified as rapidly as possible. Every negro and every cart in the city was at work on the fortifications. Four trains loaded with rebel soldiers had arrived on the Gulf Railroad. There was no report of disaster to any portion of SHERMAN'S forces. He says the railroad was cut just after the train he came through to Savannah on, had passed through. He came from Florence.

The Savannah Republican of Nov. 30, contains no telegraphic news from any quarter. The following are editorial items on the situation:

"Reliable advices, received yesterday, indicate that SHERMAN has made battle or no progress with his army during the last day or two. *He is still on the railroad, some distance beyond Millen, ann apparently replenishing his commissaries for the journey before him.* His men and animals must be desperately jaded by this time, and but little prepared for the trials to come. We still believe that his intention is to reach the coast if possible by that route which presents the least danger of a fight. There was no enemy between here and Millen yesterday, and although a party of SHERMAN'S cavalry had been near the battle place, everything remained untouched. Another fight is reported between WHEELER and KILPATRICK on Monday, with the usual result. The latter was decently thrashed and driven back in the direction of the infantry. It is reliably reported that a force of about 1,000 landed yesterday afternoon from the Yankee fleet at Boyds Landing on Broad River in South Carolina, and some eight miles distant from the Savannah and Charleston Railroad. A portion of this command approached the railroad later in the day, but subsequently retired. Preparation, believed to be ample, has been made to meet them should they attempt to cut the road, which it was believed they would do last night. We still believe SHERMAN has no serious thought of incumbering Savannah with his jaded columns, but will attempt to make his way to the coast by the most practicable route. He will find it difficult to strike one that has no lion in his path. Our military authorities, though, we are glad to see, are acting on the sound principle that the surest plan for keeping him away from the city is to make it impossible for him to get there. Pursuant to a resolution of the General Assembly, Governor BROWN before leaving Milledgeville made a proposition to the convicts in the penitentiary of a pardon if they would volunteer and prove themselves good soldiers. Nearly all volunteered; but a few of the notoriously bad were rejected. The company organized is 100 strong, and the celebrated Dr. ROBERTS has been elected Captain. Gen. TAYLOR is in Savannah, and has been ordered to take temporary command of all Confederate reserves in Alabama and Georgia. It is stated that the Georgia militia has been turned over to the Confederate service.

Gen. BUCKNER is appointed Lieutenant-General.

Our loss at Greswoldville the Macon *Telegraph* sets down in killed, wounded and missing, as follows: Second Brigade, 160; Third Brigade, 163; Fourth Brigade, 158; State line, 53. Total, 614.

The enemy in their recent march destroyed everything on Gen. COBB'S plantation, with the exception of his negro cabins.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Friday, Nov. 25.

To Mr. Collins, Mayor of Macon:

SIR—Our citizens have been utterly despoiled by the Yankee army. *Send us bread and meat, or there will be great suffering among us.* We have no mules or horses. *What you send must be brought by wagon trains. The railroad bridge, and the bridge across the Oconee have been burned.* The State House, Executive Mansion and Factory are still left us. Send us relief at once.

R. B. DEGRAFFENREID,
Mayor of Milledgeville.

What the Richmond Papers of Saturday Say.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 5.

The *American* has Richmond papers of Saturday, but they do not appear to have as late Georgia news as that received by steamers from Savannah, except the following from Gen. BRAGG, which refers to an engagement subsequent to the capture of Pocotaligo Bridge by Gen. FOSTER'S forces.

The Richmond papers say:

"The Yankees who landed at Port Royal, and moved into the interior with the expectation of meeting SHERMAN'S advance, encountered a body of Confederate troops at a place called Grahamsville. The enemy were badly beaten, and driven from the field, leaving their dead on the ground. The telegram conveying this information does not state the direction in which the enemy were driven, but we presume they were driven back toward Beaufort."

LATER.

The following dispatch has been received from Lieut.-Gen. HARDEE. It is dated yesterday at Savannah:

I have just returned from the front. The enemy was badly whipped, and has retired to the Coosawatchie. Another point on the railroad is threatened, but I do not apprehend any serious attack.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

Grahamsville, where we are reported as having been repulsed by the rebels, is one of the stations on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. It is thirty-four miles northeast of Savannah and seventy miles from Charleston. Our forces, however, are evidently still above Grahamsville, holding a position on the Coosawatchie.

It will be remembered that news already published from Hilton Head says that Gen. FOSTER had captured Pacotaligo Bridge, which is further inland than Grahamsville, being forty-nine miles from Savannah and fifty-five from Charleston.

The Richmond Enquirer on the New-York Incendiary Plot.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 5.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Saturday last, has an editorial article on the late fires in New-York, ridiculing the affair and concluding as follows:

"Of course it was a rebel incendiary plot! Did not they fire on Fort Sumter where floated the 'Old Flag?' A morality that does not restrain violence to the emblem of the 'best government, etc., etc.,' will hardly be proof against the sin of burning hotels. Nothing can be clearer than the proof of the complicity of Mr. DAVIS in the burning, or attempts to burn some half dozen hotels in New-York. We have never read anything more truly 'Yankeeish' than this whole affair. We are very glad to see that all the Southern refugees are required to register themselves. If General DIX will hang them he will do a service to our cause. A set of cowardly sneaks who have deserted their country are not above burning hotels. We hope General DIX will hang every mother's son of them."

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 1.

The weather is settled and pleasant.

Honolulu dates of Nov. 9 have been received. Forty-five whalers had arrived, and ten were expected there. The general result of the whaling season is not so favorable as last year, the catch having averaged about 600 barrels per vessel. The most of the fleet cruised in the Arctic, and report whales scarce and small. The Ochotsk whalers make more favorable reports, and expected arrivals from there would probably bring a general average of about 800 barrels per vessel.

The Sandwich Island Legislature had been in session twenty days, and had passed an act licensing distilleries, which caused much excitement among the missionaries and teetotalers. The Legislature had also passed an act licensing the Donna House, and an act establishing reformatory and industrial schools for orphans and virtuous children.

Savings Bank at Norfolk for Colored People.

Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER has just established at Norfolk, through the agency of Maj. GEO. J. CARNEY, A. D. C., a Savings Bank for the benefit of the 75,000 freedmen in his department. Within a few weeks over $24,000 had been placed on deposit for the benefit of colored people. The above amount was received before the bank was in full operation. The following officers have been appointed: President, Maj. CARNEY; Vice-Presidents, Capt. O. Brumdent

FROM NASHVILLE.

November Snow—From New-York to Nashville—Difficulties and Discomforts of the Route—Masses of Soldiers in Transitu—Baby Passengers and their Mamas—A Remedy not yet Practiced—Perils of Railroad Traveling—Returned Voters—The Election and its Fruits.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 22, 1864.

now in Nashville in November is an event very rarely to be chronicled. To-day, however, has witnessed several sharp fleecy showers, whitening the suburban hills, and with the surly penetrating blasts accompanying them, making one feel as if an early Northern Winter had prematurely begun its reign in this region. Coming from the banks of the Hudson lately, where the winds of Autumn blew soft, and the rains that fell were warm, it seemed a strange transition, after traveling southward for over a thousand miles, to find the first real foretaste of Winter here. I know not what the weather-wise seers predict as to the complexion of the coming cold season in this latitude. Judging from the snow and cold of to-day, however, were they to announce a season of such severity as to cast into the shade, even the extraordinary cold of last Winter, I should fully justify them in the valedictation.

Getting to Nashville from the North is a matter of no little difficulty just now, and I may add, peril. The difficulty lies in the masses of soldiers, increased largely by civilians, waiting at every point to be carried forward. Newly enlisted regiments hurrying to the front, and soldiers returning from their brief election furlough, form the throngs which burden the railroads along every principal line. The capacity of the trains is too little for the urgent pressing demand. The cars are fairly packed with troops, scores blocking up the passages, and in their ardor to get a long, only too glad to get room enough to stand.

As the journey's end grows nearer, the throng grows denser. At Indianapolis, where several roads converge, numbers were left at the depot, utterly unable to find a standing-place inside of a car, and this had been repeated for several days. At Louisville, on Saturday, the pressure was fearful. The Friday cars from Nashville, had not come in, owing to a part of the track having been torn up by guerrillas the night before. Only two cars left the Louisville Depot on Saturday morning for Nashville, and between two and three thousand were panting to be transported. Of course, but the tithe of a tithe could find accommodation. The baggage-car, with other truck, was put in requisition, and "brave men," if not "fair women," smiled in supreme happiness to find themselves really in, and rolling toward Nashville, seated on a trunk or box—a surly disappointed crowd eyeing them enviously as the tantalizing train moved off.

In the evening, about 700 of the 3,000—this is no Falstaffian exaggeration—of which lucky number your correspondent was one, were borne Nashvilleward, and the residue I presume are getting forward at this moment as fast as circumstances and "military necessity" will permit. The scene at the depot, while this one-shall-be-taken-and-another-left-process was going on, requires a more graphic pen than mine to give it fairly. The rush, the squeeze, the excitement, the lugging of huge trunks to get them checked, the massed multitude, seemingly interminable, still pouring in of blue coats with knapsacks, the crowds besieging the car-doors while passes were grimly inspected, discordant voices of entreaty and objurgation, mingled with angry oaths, formed a picture which HOGARTH would have reveled in, though his skill had failed to reproduce it adequately. The traveler, forced to pursue his way in these circumstances, might well exclaim in Hudibrastic phrase:

"Ah me, what perils do environ
People who journey on cold iron."

Among these perils that is not regarded as the *greatest*, consists of simple collision or the hurling of a deeply loaded train from the track.

The number of babies traveling on these roads always excites my astonishment. I defy a person to enter a Western train without finding at least a score of these innocents being transported somewhere. They add sorely to a traveler's troubles. At a station a woman with baby in arms, will enter a car already crammed, and make appeal, sometimes mute, sometimes audible, for a seat where a dozen standing passengers have been looking long for a vacant one, in vain. Mother and baby's appeal moves compassion and is promptly responded to. We give her our seat and meekly take her stand, hoping that she is only going to the next station, and that this station is not far off. She seats herself with *nonchalance* but without acknowledgment perhaps, as if it were her unquestioned right, and the dispossessed party were really the favored party. She plants herself firmly, like the fat English lady of fifty whom HAWTHORNE describes in his last book, seeming to say with FITZ JAMES—

"Come one, come all, this *seat* shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I!"

She is evidently resolved on going with the cars as far as the cars go, and that there shall be no forfeiture of possession till the last mile is run.

Then the crying chorus formed by her own and other cherubs present, filling each pause the roaring car-wheels make, commences making a "concord of sweet sounds" which no passenger could be brought to listen to, except "on compulsion." It leads one to long for the cars to move on again with their drowning roar, and even for the music of the engine's whistle. Had the author of *A Bachelor's Complaint Against Married People* lived to travel in our cars, he would have found—gentle Ella—a fresh count here to his trenchant indictment. There is a remedy we think of, and a very simple one, which we submit to the consideration of our railroad corporations. There should be a special car provided for these melodious innocents. The "sleeping-car," the "eating-car" and the "smoking-car" should be supplemented by the "crying-car," to which all people traveling with babies should be inexorably consigned. A "fellow-feeling" in the grown-up occupants of *that* car would make them "wondrous kind" to one another. Able to give all due care to their progeny without embarrassment, knowing that their darlings annoyed nobody that they ought not to annoy, and that a little Babel here is a great order and peace elsewhere, they would find the "crying-car" a decided promoter of their own comfort as travelers. All the non-baby-holding traveling public would applaud the device for their relief. Surely, the railroad "powers that be" should not disdain to look at this.

But the perils of our railroads are far more serious than the discomforts. A traveler is really in jeopardy every hour. Accidents, of late, involving loss of life, have been frightfully numerous. The press may well lift up its potential voice, as it has recently done, to point out the danger and its cause, and to demand a remedy for existing evils. The three things which the traveling public expect from railroads, and have a right to claim, are: speed, comfort, and safety. The first is sometimes gained, on certain routes, at least. The second is found, on most roads, only in subordinate measure. While the last has grown so precarious that it may be said to exist only contingently. The travel on most of the thoroughfares has grown to be enormous, and, while huge gains are grasped, the comfort, rights, and even lives of passengers seem to be regarded as of very small consequence. Twice, during half a year, in a journey from Pittsburgh west, and within fifty miles of the town, your correspondent came near sharing a disaster that has proved fatal to others. A collision, in the first instance, breaking both engines, but fortunately no bones; in the other, a running off the track by the sleeping-car, which stopped on the very verge of a high embankment, resulted in no other damage than a delay of nine hours, causing, however, a two day's delay in reaching the journey's end. The packing of people in cars so that the conductor finds difficulty in passing through, is a crying evil, and a growing one. The only remedy perhaps is a law, absolutely exempting a passenger, who cannot find a seat, from paying. This would be strictly just, for he who pays for a seat is entitled to a seat, or if a man is forced to stand for miles he should go free. Seats for all will be sure to be furnished, just so soon as strict law fixes the condition "no seat no pay." This will at once multiply the number of cars and abate, except in some extreme cases, the imposition of forcing passengers to keep their legs, if they can, while the cars rush along. Law too, must and can compel the constant rigid scrutiny of all roads, tracks, cars, engines, &c., without which the safety of life and limb in traveling by rail is a thing of mere accident or good fortune. This, public sentiment must demand with an earnestness, that the law-makers cannot and dare not gainsay, or disregard. The good fruits of such a demand, when made, will very speedily be seen.

But this digression on railroads has carried me off laterally further than I had thought it might. I am too lately returned to have picked up much of local or other interest, and my recent *riding* experiences are too fresh not to be something uppermost. All else I have to say in this letter I will throw in a little batch together. We know, as yet, no more than you of Gen. SHERMAN'S precise whereabouts, nor the point he is preparing to strike. We believe him fully competent to carry out successfully what he has boldly begun. The country will hear from him favorably before long. Gen. THOMAS has his headquarters here, honored by all men as a sagacious and expert commander and exemplary soldier, so wedded to his duty to country that nothing has been able to tempt him from his post for a day since the rebellion began. Troops have been flocking to his standards from the North. He is fully ready for any force that may assail him. Dr. CLENDENNIN, Medical Director at this post, who has won golden opinions from all sorts of people, has gone home for a season to recruit his health, impaired by a too unremitted devotion to the arduous duties of his office. Dr. BACHE is acting for him during his absence. The hospitals south of Chattanooga have been mostly broken up, and their inmates sent further North. Many of the patients are here filling the hospitals of Nashville. Preparations are in progress to give the soldiers of all the hospitals a generous Thanksgiving dinner, as a token of the high appreciation put upon their services by the whole loyal country, and a mark of the warm interest felt by friends at home in their comfort and welfare. The sudden cold of to-day has taken the hospitals by surprise, and found them unprovided with fuel sufficient to make the inmates comfortable. This defect will be remedied shortly.

Those who have been home to vote and returned, find warmth enough in their feelings of joy at the triumphant reëlection of "Father ABRAHAM" to defy a keener cold than this. This joy, in fact, is warming and inspiriting everywhere. True civilians feel it as well as true soldiers. The loyal heart of Tennessee is made buoyant and doubly strong by the propitious issue. I have not yet seen ANDY JOHNSON to congratulate him, but have read the earnest, manly words he has spoken on several occasions since his election, to the crowds that waited on and *would* hear him. He will do the State faithful and true service in the high position he will occupy. The defeat of HORATIO SEYMOUR is hardly less gratifying to the Unionists here than that of McCLELLAN. His course in playing into the hands of the rebellion, and clogging the wheels of the Government, with his inability and the influence of his position, made him to be looked upon as the most dangerous leader of a party seeking power by sacrificing the country to conciliate rebels in arms. They rejoice here, too, over FERNANDO WOOD'S defeat, and for the like reason. The election of Mr. DARLING, and, I may add, I hope without indelicacy, that of Mr. RAYMOND, whose unflagging and influential support of the Administration, all recognize here, add to the people's satisfaction. They say that even New-York City is beginning to show signs that the malady of not knowing, or caring to know, how to choose fit men to represent her, may some day be cured.

The people's vote this year is indeed a sublime achievement. It has brightened the nation's sky, as nothing since the war began has brightened it. The great measures of his Administration, approved by overwhelming majorities, both Houses of Congress, with nearly all the State Legislatures, staunchly true to his policy for bringing the war to a propitious close, the popular heart confiding in his integrity of purpose, and supporting him with strong wishes and prayers, the course of the President is plainer and smoother than it has ever been before. That he will follow it bravely, God guiding him, no one that knows him will doubt. That speedy success, such as the nation longs for, will be the result, is what Hope and Faith look forward to as sure.

C. V. S.

$1m IMPORTANT TREASURY CIRCULAR.

General Regulations for the Purchase of Products of the Insurrectionary States.

We have already published an abstract of the following important regulations issued by the Treasury Department to govern the purchase of products of the Insurrectionary States:

First.—Agents shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to purchase for the United States, under special instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, products of States declared to be in insurrection, at places hereinafter designated, or that may from time to time be designated as markets or places of purchase.

Second.—The following places are hereby designated as such markets or places of purchase, to wit: New-Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Norfolk, Beaufort, North Carolina, Port Royal and Pensacola.

Third.—Before entering upon the discharge of their duty, each of the agents so appointed shall execute a bond, with sureties in the prescribed form, in a penal sum, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duty; and that he shall not engage, directly or indirectly, in the purchase of products on private account, nor be in any way interested in the products purchased by him, or the proceeds or profits arising therefrom.

Fourth.—The price to be paid for any of the products so to be purchased, shall be agreed upon between the seller and purchasing agent; but shall in no case exceed the market value thereof at the time and place of purchase, nor exceed three-fourths the market value thereof in the City of New-York, according to the latest quotations known to the agent purchasing at the date of the delivery of the products, less a sum equal to the internal revenue tax and the permit fee prescribed in the regulations concerning commercial intercourse, dated July 29, 1864, and also subject to such other deductions to cover transportation, insurance, and such other expenses, and to such arrangements for payment as may be prescribed in special instructions to the several purchasing agents.

Fifth.—The proceeds of all sales made by the several agents, together with such funds as may be transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be deposited in the most convenient depository to the credit of the "purchasing fund," to be disbursed as hereinafter directed.

Sixth.—Proper instructions shall be given whereby daily quotations and prices current in New-York shall be forwarded to the several agents and to the Collector or Surveyor, as the case may be, of customs at the several markets or places of purchase, by mail, every day, or as often as there shall be mail communication with such agents and Collectors or Surveyors.

Seventh.—The purchasing agent shall, to the extent of the funds at his command, and in pursuance of his instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury as to price and terms of payment, purchase all products offered to him of the character or description which, by such instructions, he is authorized to purchase; but no liability of any character shall be authorized or assumed by any agent for or on account of Government previous to the actual delivery of the products other than a stipulation in the form hereinafter prescribed to purchase products owned or controlled by applicants at a price to be agreed upon at the place and date of delivery.

Eighth.—Whenever any person shall make application to the purchasing agent, in writing, setting forth that he owns or controls products, stating the kind, quantity and location thereof, or the date at which they will be delivered at some specified location, accessible to transportation, the purchasing agent, if authorized by special instruction to purchase such products, shall give a certificate that such application has been made, and request safe conduct for such party, with the necessary transportation, to the locations specified, and for himself and products *in transitu* from the points named to such purchasing agent. (See form No. 1, appended to these regulations.)

Ninth.—Parties having sold and delivered products, shall, upon their request, be furnished by the purchasing agent with a certificate of the facts, which certificate shall state the character and quantity of the articles purchased, the price paid therefor, the aggregate amount of payment, the place whence and the route by which it was transported. [See Form No. 2, appended to these regulations.]

Tenth.—All bills or invoices of purchase shall be made in triplicate after the products purchased shall have been actually delivered to the purchasing agent, their weight, quantity and rating ascertained and determined by sworn weighers, measurers or experts, and such bills or invoices shall be certified thereon as to their correctness by such sworn weigher, measurer or expert, and the whole, as to prices and other stipulations expressed therein, certified by the purchasing agent, together with the date of the latest New-York quotations known to the agent at the time of the purchase. The products, with such triplicate bills or invoices, shall then be delivered to the collector or surveyor of customs at the place of delivery, who, on satisfying himself of their correctness, and that the products correspond with the statement set forth in the bills or invoices, shall endorse thereon, over his own signature, a certificate of the facts, which certificate shall authorize payment of the bills to be made by such depository or other disbursing agent, at such time and in such manner as shall have been agreed upon in writing between the purchasing agent and seller; taking care to authorize payment at a date sufficiently remote to be certain that the proceeds therefrom may be realized, and such bills, duly receipted, shall be paid by the depository or disbursing agent named in the certificate as therein stipulated. One of the triplicates so paid shall be immediately transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by the disbursing agent named in the certificate as therein stipulated. One of the triplicates so paid shall be immediately transmitted to the Treasury by the disbursing officer, one retained by him, and the other transmitted to the First Auditor, with his monthly accounts, for settlement.

Eleventh.—Purchasing agents shall keep a full and accurate record of all their transactions, including the names of all persons from whom they make purchases, the date of the purchase, a description of the products purchased, the quantity thereof, specifying the number and character, whether bundles, boxes, hogsheads or bales, or packages and their weight, if in pounds, or gallons, if in liquids, &c., and their quantity as ascertained and certified to by sworn experts, weighers, &c. A transcript of this record will be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury on the first day of each month.

Twelfth.—Sales of products so purchased may be made weekly, at public auction, to the highest bidder, after due notice, at Memphis and New-Orleans, and other places hereafter designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding in quantity one-fifth of the amount received during the previous week, unless in the opinion of the purchasing and disbursing agent, and the collector or surveyor, as the case may be, the condition of the purchasing fund shall require larger sales than one-fifth; then sales of such further quantities as they may determine to be necessary are hereby authorized; but in no case in such amounts as unduly to affect the market. Such additional sales, and the reason therefor, must be promptly reported to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Thirteenth.—The sales herein authorized shall be made weekly, at public auction, to the highest bidder, after due notice, at Memphis and New-Orleans, and other places hereinafter designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Not exceeding in quantity one-fifth of the amount so sold shall be delivered by the collector or survey, as the case may be, to the parties purchasing them, upon the presentation to him of the bill of sale, certified by the agent, designating the lot, character and quantity of the products sold, and the price and amount to be paid therefor, together with a certificate from the depository that the proceeds of such sale have been duly deposited with him, and the products so sold shall be allowed transportation to any desired port or place in a loyal State, free from the payment of any taxes or fees other than such as have been paid under regulation four.

Fourteenth.—Any person bringing products for sale to the purchasing agent desiring to repurchase and transport the same to a loyal State, may give notice thereof at the time of making sale to the purchasing agent, and the agent may, after they shall have been rated, weighed, &c., as provided above, sell and dispose of such products to the party applying, at prices not less than the market rates at place of purchase, not less than the last quotations from New-York known to the purchasing agent at the date of the transaction; from which shall be deducted a sum equal to the reduction of purchase price which may have been made by the agent, to cover transportation and other expenses. The products so sold shall not be resold, either at public or private sale, until after transportation to a loyal State or to a foreign port, and shall be liable to forfeiture for breach of this regulation. All products purchased by purchasing agents, the sale of which is not provided for in these regulations, shall be disposed of in such manner as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Fifteenth.—All products of insurrectionary States, which the purchasing agent is authorized by his instructions to purchase, moving with or without a permit, shall, on arrival at a place where there is a purchasing agent, be sold and delivered to him, except captured and abandoned property, and such as may have been produced within the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States, by the labor of the person transporting or of freedmen or others employed and paid by him, pursuant to rules relating thereto established under proper authority, prior to July 2, 1864, and were being transported in conformity with the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1864.

INDORSEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 24, 1864.

The foregoing rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, having been seen and considered by me, are hereby approved.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER RELATIVE TO THE PURCHASE OF PRODUCTS OF INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 24, 1864.

First—Congress having authorized the purchase for the United States of the products of States declared in insurrection, and the Secretary of the Treasury having designated New-Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Pensacola, Port Royal, Beaufort, N. C., and Norfolk, as places of purchase, and, with my approval, appointed agents and made regulations under which said products may be purchased, therefore

Second—All persons, except such as may be in the civil, military, or naval service of the Government, having in their possession any products of States declared in insurrection, which said agents are authorized to purchase, and all persons owning or controlling such products therein, are authorized to convey such products to either of the places which have been hereby, or may hereafter be designated as places of purchase, and such products so destined shall not be liable to detention, seizure, or forfeiture, while in transitu or in store, awaiting transportation.

Third—Any person having the certificate of a purchasing agent, as prescribed by Treasury regulation number eight, is authorized to pass, with the necessary means of transportation, to the points named in said certificate, and to return therefrom with the products required for the fulfillment of the stipulations set forth in said certificate.

Fourth—Any person having sold and delivered to a purchasing agent any products of an insurrectionary State, in accordance with the regulations in relation thereto, and having in his possession a certificate setting forth the fact of such purchase and sale, the character and quantity of products, and the aggregate amount paid therefor, as prescribed by regulation nine, shall be permitted by the military authority commanding at the place of sale to purchase from any authorized dealer at such place, or any other, in a loyal State, merchandise and other articles not contraband of war, nor prohibited by the order of the War Department, nor coin, bullion or foreign exchange, to an amount not exceeding in value one-third of the aggregate value of the products sold by him, as certified by the agent purchasing, and the merchandise and other articles so purchased may be transported by the same route, and to the same place, from any by which the products sold and delivered reached the purchasing agent, as set forth in the certificate, and such merchandise and other articles shall have safe conduct, and shall not be subject to detention, seizure or forfeiture while being transported to the places and by the route set forth in the said certificate.

Fifth—Generals commanding military districts and Commandants of military posts and detachments, and officers commanding fleets, flotillas and gunboats, will give safe conduct to persons and products, merchandise and other articles duly authorized as aforesaid, and not contraband of war or prohibited by order of the War Department or the orders of such Generals commanding or other duly authorized military or naval officer made in pursuance hereof, and all persons hindering or preventing such safe conduct of persons or property will be deemed guilty of military offence and punished accordingly.

Sixth—Any person transporting or attempting to transport any merchandise or other articles, except in pursuance of regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated July 29, 1864, or in pursuance of this order, or transporting or attempting to transport any merchandise or other articles contraband of war or forbidden by any order of the War Department, will be deemed guilty of a military offence, and punished accordingly; and all products of insurrectionary States found *in transitu* to any other person or place than a purchasing agent and a designated place of purchase, shall be seized and forfeited to the United States, except such as may be moving to a loyal State under duly authorized permits of a proper officer of the Treasury Department, or prescribed by regulation thirty-eight concerning commercial intercourse, dated July 29, 1864, or such as may have been found abandoned, or have been captured, and are moving in pursuance of the act of March 12, 1863.

Seventh—No military or naval officer of the United States, or person in the military or naval service, nor any civil officer except such as are appointed for that purpose, shall engage in trade or traffic in the products of insurrectionary States, or furnish transportation therefor, under pain of being deemed guilty of unlawful trading with the enemy and punishment accordingly.

Eighth—The Secretary of War will make such general orders or regulations as will insure the proper observance and execution of this order; and the Secretary of the Navy will give instructions to officers commanding fleets, flotillas and gunboats, in conformity therewith. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The War and Navy Departments have issued general orders with a view to carry out the trade regulations of the Treasury Department.

The New-Haven Railroad.

To John Gould, Esq., Railroad Commissioner from Connecticut,

DEAR SIR,—Without any acquaintance with yourself, and therefore without any personal prejudice, I address you in answer to your testimony before the coroner's jury, for the purpose of saving, if possible, some of the valuable lives that are daily transported over the New-Haven Road. When you state the road to be in a safe condition, I can arrive but at one of two conclusions: first, that you have not examined the road between Mount Vernon and Stamford, or, second, that you have mistaken your occupation and are incompetent to give an opinion. I undertake to say the road is not, nor has it been for a year, fit to run a passenger-train on between the points named, with a trifling exception where repairs have been made within a few months.

To back up my opinion I will deposit $500—you to do the same—in the hands of a third party, to abide the decision of three practical men—railroad superintendents; you to choose one, I, myself, one, and they together one; and if their opinion does not fully sustain mine and prove in opposition to your own, I will forfeit the deposit and pay the expenses of the referees—you to do the same if the decision be against you.

This portion of the road is in notoriously bad condition, and is the subject of remark by passengers daily, who have examined the track; and when a good Providence shall longer cease to care for the passengers, and a host of valuable lives are sacrificed to the cupidity of the company, then they will find such an amount of testimony from intelligent witnesses (though not Railroad Commissioners) as will be overwhelming. Such an opinion as you have given, in a semi-official capacity, I feel is a great wrong to the traveling community, and for the safety of my own life and those near and dear to me, I challenge the investigation herein referred to.

Very respectfully yours,
HENRY A. KELLEY, Rye, N. Y.

New-York City and San Francisco City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Believing the mass of the people of this city are desirous of an economical reform in the administration of municipal affairs, permit me to call your attention to a plan adopted by the Legislature of California to accomplish that result in San Francisco. We were there laboring under excessive taxation, and were in the hands of a "Ring," as you are here, when Mr. HORACE HAWES proposed in the State Legislature a new charter, consolidating the city and county, and now known as the "Consolidation Act," which reduced the expenses of the City Government nearly 75 per cent. The main features were these: The city and county was divided into twelve districts. In each a Supervisor and School Director were elected. In the city at large, a President of the Board of Supervisors, City Auditor, Treasurer, Sheriff and other necessary general officers. The Supervisors received no pay. The salaries of the other officers were fixed, and all fees were paid into the County Treasury. The charter also specified exactly what amounts could be devoted to sustaining the charitable and criminal institutions. In fact, every amount the Common Council could appropriate, was especially designated. The Common Council have no power to contract any indebtedness. "Pay as you go," was the rule. A certain per centage of taxation was permitted, and if any surplus was on hand, after meeting all appropriations, then over this fund the Common Council had control. In fact, the charter was a power of attorney to do certain things, and the authorities could not go beyond it. Of course there were many details which I have omitted, but if those interested will get a copy of that charter, they will be struck by its great advantages. Yours, C. W. BOND,
Ex-Supervisor City and County of San Francisco.

The Capture of the Steamship Roanoke—Letter from Capt. Drew.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

BROOKLYN, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1864.

I will not trespass on your columns by giving a detailed statement of the capture of the steamship *Roanoke*, as the public are familiar with the facts; and this communication is merely intended as a brief reply to some statements contained in the letter of the Havana correspondent of the 14th ult. "to the Associated Press," and published in most of the New-York papers.

Many of your readers are doubtless under the impression that passengers are landed and received at Havana, as in New-York, but such is not the fact.

All merchant steamers entering the port of Havana pass the city and anchor about three quarters of a mile above, in the habor, where passengers employ what are known as "shore boats" to take them to the city; and on their departure they come aboard in the same manner.

On the trip of the 29th of September, when about midway between my anchorage and the city, I was hailed by two boats containing three passengers, whom I took aboard, all of them having tickets from the office and regular passports, as I was informed by the Purser, I being on the upper deck at the time, and then one-quarter of a mile, if not more, above the city.

I have often taken on board, between my anchorage and the city, passengers who were belated, and all Havana steamers are in the habit of doing the same.

Your correspondent expresses great disgust at the statement of the "Ex-Purser of the *Roanoke*, and especially where he states that Capt. DREW was not notified of the intended piracy."

In this statement the Purser merely intended to say that I was not notified that I had aboard passengers who intended to seize my ship, as he and all of my officers were fully aware that myself, as well as all masters of American steamers, had been notified by the American Consul several voyages previous, and on several occasions, that he believed there were parties in Havana who intended to attempt the capture of one of the New-York steamers. These facts were duly reported by me to the agents in New-York City, and every necessary precaution was taken by arming the officers.

As to the warnings repeatedly given both to myself and other masters, your correspondent is correct but he goes further, and says:

"I most solemnly swear that Capt. DREW not only knew of this intended piracy, but that he knew of a similar intention for the previous trip." This is a base and unqualified falsehood, and the perjured scoundrel should meet the just penalty of the law. Your correspondent makes some other statements which are equally false. First, that there was an attempt to run the ship into Wilmington, and that she was driven off; secondly, that there was a proposition made to me by the passengers to recapture the ship; and, thirdly, that I had received "nine unknown passengers" (as if a captain knew all his passengers) in the Gulf stream. They are all unmitigated falsehoods. I received no passengers after those above referred to, who came aboard between the anchorage and the city.

The New-York city papers which published the letter of the Havana correspondent above referred to will please copy this communication, and oblige,

F. A. DREW.
Late Commander of the steamship *Roanoke*.

Another Statement by the Purser of the Roanoke.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the *Herald* of the 3d inst., I notice Capt. DREW states, "We took on board three passengers who had tickets from the office and passports, as I was informed by the Purser."

This is not true. One of the three, Lieut. BRAINE, *alias* JOHNSON, had a passport vized by the American Consul; the other two paid their passage as persons have frequently done before, with the Captain's knowledge, and when he asked me "if all was right," I answered "yes."

During my sixteen months' employment on the *Roanoke* neither the company or the Captain have given me orders not to take passengers without passports, therefore no blame can possibly be attached to me.

As to my previous statement, which was perfectly correct, though some may censure and condemn, I can conscientiously say, I ever acted for the interest of my employers and Captain, and also endeavored to do my duty in the position I occupied.

In justice to myself I am obliged to trouble you to insert this.

Respectfully yours, F. E. HAWLEY,
Ex-Purser steamer *Roanoke*.

Duties of Provost-Marshals.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 2, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is not the Provost-Marshal required by law to strike off from the enrollment list the names of parties furnishing substitutes in advance of a draft, and which parties are consequently exempt for the term for which said substitutes are enlisted?

Respectfully, &c., J. H.

[We do not know that there is any provision of law in this matter, but we should think it would be advisable for the Provost-Marshal to make provision for adopting the course spoken of.—ED. TIMES.]

Appeal in Behalf of Mission Sunday-Schools.

Irving Hall was crowded Sunday evening with a most respectable audience, composed in great part of ladies, brought together to listen to appeals made in behalf of the Mission Sunday-Schools, for poor children in this city. The meeting was presided over by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, President of the American Sunday-School Union, and able addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. BOLTON, Rev. H. D. GANSE, Wm. E. DODGE, Esq., and Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D. At 7½ o'clock the exercises were opened with prayer, and the reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, after which a choir of about fifty children selected from the various mission schools sang an appropriate hymn, accompanied by a musical professor on the piano. Rev. Mr. BOLTON was then introduced. He narrated his varied experiences as a missionary whose labors had been mostly devoted to the cause of Sunday schools for poor children throughout the city, and made an urgent appeal on their behalf to the sympathies of the auditory. The inadequacy of proper accommodations for establishing these schools he dwelt on at some length, and alluded with much force to the existing and constantly increasing scarcity of teachers, urging all who professed to be followers of the Divine Master, to come forward and aid in this great work. He directed the attention of the wealthy classes to the necessity devolving on them to forward the pious movement by extending "material aid," and called on professional men and those who had capacities and opportunities for imparting religious instruction, to improve the opportunities now presented them in every quarter of the city, to show by their devotion to the cause of poor children, how highly they valued the teachings of that Christianity of which they professed themselves the adherents.

Rev. Mr. GARES followed in an effective appeal to the audience, each and all, to give themselves, heart and soul, to this great work; not to wait until others had commenced to labor in this fruitful vineyard, nor to depend on the necessary work being done by their neighbors, but each for himself to consider the Divine Master appealing to him in behalf of these desolate little ones, and to reply: "Here I am; send me." The reverend gentleman showed the vast amount of work to be done, and earnestly urged the necessity of doing it quickly. If it were desired that the seventy thousand children, in this city, who have now no means of receiving religious instruction, should grow up to be honest, law-abiding and respectable citizens, and an honor to the American Church and country, instead of criminals, lawbreakers, and men who feared neither the commands of God, nor the injunctions of the State.

After similar addresses had been delivered by WM. E. DODGE, Esq., and Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, and singing by the children, a collection was taken up. It proved that the appeals of the speakers had made an impression on the audience, for the pecuniary response was most liberal. The children then sang, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," after which Rev. Dr. FERRIS pronounced the benediction, and the audience retired.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part* 1—2811, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889. *Part* II—2587, 2747, 2577, 1912, 2809, 2634, 1863, 1860, 2114, 1972, 1742, 78, 2258, 2278, 2286, 2288, 2336, 2412, 1422, 1764. *Part* III—72 Duane-street, 2526, 268, 2749, 3004, 2715, 2611, 1911, 2734, 1458, 2477, 2191, 2225, 2227, 843, 2267, 2293, 775, 745, 967, 2375.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part* I—3190, 3465, 3043, 1743, 3453 56½, 3449, 3313, 3128, 3301, 3299, 3500, 3502, 4619, 3343. *Part* II—2990, 4406, 4014, 4614, 4616, 848, 4336, 2774, 762, 4348, 3728, 2522, 726, 3465, 4142.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part* I—779, 787, 414, 792, 339, 503, 619, 752, 800, 797, 806, 1491, 809, 217, 98. *Part* II—78, 688!, 692, 581, 494, 777, 295, 635, 414, 582, 270, 572, 518.

The Butler Attachment Suit—Denial of the Motion to Remove it to the U. S. Courts.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Samuel Smith et al. vs. *Benjamin F. Butler.*—In the motion to remove this cause from the State to the United States Courts, a decision was rendered this morning. The following is the opining of the court:

CARDOZA, J.—"The 12th section of the act of Congress passed Sept. 24, 1789, provides that if a suit be commenced in any State Court against an alien, or by a citizen of the State in which the suit is brought against a citizen of another State, it may, if it involve more than $500, and certain things be done by the defendant, be removed to the U. S. Court."

The present motion is based on that act, and as its provisions are seldom invoked, it is not surprising that they are but little understood and very generally misapprehended. The proofs before me, establish that the plaintiffs *are not citizens of this State*. They are citizens of Louisiana, temporarily sojourning here. As, therefore, this suit, though brought against a defendant, who is a resident of another State, is *not* prosecuted by a *citizen of this State*, the case is not within the statute, either in terms or in spirit.

Probably the object of the statute was to guard against the possibility or the suspicion of bias in the State Court in favor of its own citizen against a non-resident, but no such bias could be presumed to exist when the litigation was between non-residents.

The motion must be denied, with $10 costs to the plaintiff, to abide the event of the action.

John K. Hackett for motion; Ex-Judge Pierrepont opposed.

United States Circuit Court—Dec. 5.

Before Judge Nelson.

INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury came into Court, this morning, with indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. *Casper Hollenbeck.*—Three indictments against the defendant for making false claims against the Government of the United States.

The United States vs. *John Buzzee.*—An indictment for uttering counterfeit fractional notes of the denomination of fifty cents.

The United States vs. *David Ashcroft.*—An indictment for larceny at the Navy-yard, in stealing an iron chain.

The United States vs. *Julian K. Larke*—An indictment for embezzling and destroying a letter before delivery.

The United States vs. *Isaac Henderson.*—Two indictments for sending to the Government vouchers for a greater sum than he had paid as disbursing officer of the United States.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 5, 1864.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	113⅜	100	Erie Railway	93⅜
35,000	do	113⅜	200	do	93⅜
500	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. Small	107	100	do	93⅜
10,000	do	107	300	do	93⅜
20,000	do new iss.	107	600	Reading R.	135⅜
10,000	do new iss.	107⅛	500	do	135
18,000	U. S. 6s, '74 C. Indorsed	102	200	do	135⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, R.	100	400	do	135⅜
30,000	U. S. 10-40s C.	99	250	do	136
30,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10s, Apr. & Oct. S.	117	500	do	136⅜
3,000	do	116⅜	1000	do	136⅜
1,500	do F. & A. ind	114	100	Mich. Cen. R.	128
11,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97⅜	100	M. S. & N. I.	69¼
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	95⅜	300	do	69⅜
900	Chi. & R. I. R.	104	200	do	b30 69⅜
300	do	b3 104	100	do	s30 69⅜
200	do	b5 104	100	Ill. Cen. R.	128⅜
200	do	b4 104	100	do	s15 128
10,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	200	do	128⅜
1.000	Al. & T. H. 1st M	100	300	Cle. & Pitts.	109⅜
10.000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	95⅜	200	do	109¾
1.000	do	95¾	1200	do	110
7.000	McGr. & W. 1st M.	77⅜	200	do	s5 110
24	Mer. Ex. Bank	98	700	Chi. & N. W.	40⅜
24	Hanover Bank	104	200	do	s30 40⅜
17	Metropolitan Bank	120	100	do	b30 40⅜
24	do	121	300	do	s30 40⅜
10	Shoe & Leath. B'k.	100	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	75⅛
10.000	Amer. Gold	228	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	103¾
5.000	do	228¾	400	do	104
200	Canton Co.	32¾	100	Cleve. & Tol.	109
100	Cen. Coal Co.	56¾	5	Chi., Bur. & Q.	118
300	Amer. Coal Co.	90	250	do	117
500	do	88	200	M. & P. du C. R.	49
100	Schuylkill Coal	63¾	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	103¾
1000	Mariposa M. Co.	36	100	do	s10 103
50	do	36¾	200	do	103
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	315	150	Chi. & Alt.	99
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	119⅝	50

poly for a month or two on selling the new issue of 7-3-10 Treasury notes.

A good many descriptions of these notes have been given, but from the repeated inquiries in relation to them, we see that it is proper to repeat the information.

The new 7-3-10 Treasury notes are all dated Aug. 15, 1864. They have three years to run from that date. They are in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s. Each note has five coupons, and the sixth half-year's interest is payable with the note itself on the 15th of August, 1867. A coupon is payable every six months, to wit, on the 15th of February and August in each year. This interest is two cents per day on every $100, and is in currency. Hence they are sometimes called *Currency* 7-3-10 notes. When they mature, the holder can take the money, or he can convert them into the 5 20 six per cent. gold-interest bonds.

In revolutionary and uncertain times like these, this option to take the money in August, 1867, or to take the 5-20 bonds, is a privilege not to be lost sight of.

These notes produce in the three years they have to run, $21 90, in currency, on every $100.

A 5-20 bond produces $18 in gold. Then the uncertain question is, how high will gold range or average during the three years?

If gold averages 200, a $100 5-20 bond nets, in currency, $36, or $14 10 more than a 7 3-10 note; but if gold shall average only 150 for the three years, then a 5-20 bond will yield in currency only $5 10 more than the 7 3-10 note. Therefore, the premium on a 5-20 bond must be estimated according to the estimated price of gold from now to August, 1867.

Were we to express an opinion as to how much a 5-20 bond is worth more than a 7 3-10 note, we should say 10 ₩ cent. This makes the bond a little less that 9 ₩ cent. premium, for, in buying it, the purchaser has the benefit of the accrued interest from Nov. 1, while the purchaser pays the back interest on the 7 3 10 notes. It is true that the purchaser of these notes gets a rebate of ⅜ commission.

After making all these allowances, we still say that the 5-20 bonds at 110 and the 7 3-10 notes at Government price (par and interest less ⅜ commission,) are equally advantageous investments.

Should the President in his message and the Secretary of the Treasury in his report foreshadow the discontinuance of gold-interest bonds, as is confidently asserted, 5 20 bonds will rise to 110 and upwards, and the new 7-30s will be taken at the rate of from two to two-and-a-half millions per day.—*Thompson's Bank Note Reporter.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York,
Deals extensively and specially in Government securities, 7 3-10 notes, 5-20's, 10-40's and sixes of 1881, stamps, specie and State money. Interest allowed on accounts by special agreement. F. G. ADAMS, President.
E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 5—6 P. M.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, 3 bbls. Asnes, 48,342 bbls. Flour, 87 bags Corn Meal, 256.139 bushels Wheat, 21,702 bushels Corn, 11,553 bushels Rye, 82.826 bushels Barley, 19,122 bushels Malt, 242,033 bushels Oats, 18,666 packages Provisions, and 919 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive and unsettled.

COFFEE—Has been in demand at full prices, including Java at 50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 41c.@44c.; Rio at 41¾c.@44c.; St. Domingo at 42c.@43c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Continues in moderate demand at about previous prices. Middling, $1 27@$1 29 ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 380 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request at a shade lower prices, closing irregularly. Sales since our last amount to 10,650 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 40@$9 75; poor to choice Extra State at $9 80@$10 30, chiefly $9 90@$10, and for January and February delivery at $10 40@$10 60; Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $10 90@$11 15 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 40 @$9 75
Extra State	9 80 @10 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 90 @13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands	10 90 @11. 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 20 @13 25
Extra Genesee	11 40 @13 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 40 @15 00

Southern Flour continues heavy to-day. Sales since our last 1,400 bbls., at $10 55@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 for Phœnix Mills, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers; sales 480 bbls. Extra, $9 85@$12 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, including fine and superfine, at $8 50@$9 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 109 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $7 50 @$7 75 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Caloric and Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand at rather lower prices; sales since our last, 47,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 45; Red Western at $2 40; Milwaukee Club at $2 25@$2 26; Chicago Spring at $2 18@$2 24, ₩ bushel. Corn has been dull and heavy. Mixed Western held at $1 92@$1 93 ₩ bushel; none sold. A sale of 2,300 bushels White Southern was reported at $2 08 ₩ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, at unsettled prices; we quote Canada at 95c.@96c.; Western at $1@$1 02½, afloat and in store; State at $1@$1 01 ₩ bushel. Rye continues in request; sales 7,400 bushels at $1 75 ₩ bushel. Barley is inactive; sales since our last, 3.100 bushels State, at $1 97 ₩ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive; 1,500 bushels changed hands at $2 08 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in fair request and held firmly at $1 45@$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 55@$1 75 for small lots for city use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and firm at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice, one year old, and 30c.@35c. for new, the latter rate for fancy, ₩ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in limited demand, at former rates.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand, including New-Orleans, at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico, 87½c.@$1 10; Cuba Muscovado, 72½c.@90c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet, including Resin, nominally, at $22 50@$37 50 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $10@$13 ₩ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 12½@$2 25 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Continue in slack request, and irregular in price, including Crude Whale, at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm, at $2 05@$2 12½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 30 @$2 40; Linseed, at $1 38@$1 40; No. 1 Lard at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been held with more firmness, and has been in moderate request. Sales have been reported of 1,850 bbls. We quote Crude at 48c. @49c., Refined, in bond, at 65c.@69c.; do., free, at 88c.@89c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork was more sought after at rising prices early in the day, but closed heavily, with a downward tendency. Sales have been made of 5,400 bbls. at $33 25@$34 25 cash, and regular for 1863-4 Mess, closing quite dull at $34, regular way, $32 50 for 1862-3 Mess, $32 50 for Thin Mess, and $32 @32 50 for Prime ₩ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,500 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, all December delivery, buyer's option, at $33 75@$34; 500 bbls. New Mess, December and January, seller's option, at $37 50; 1,000 bbls. do., January, buyer's option, at $37 50; 1,000 bbls. do., same month, seller's option, at $37; 500 bbls. do., February, buyer's option, at $38 50; and (reported as having been sold late on Saturday) 1,000 bbls. New Mess, January delivery, buyer's option, at $38 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand at 16½c. @18¾c. for Shoulders; 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales equal to 210 pkgs. Bacon is quiet yet steady. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,400 tcs. and bbls. at 21½c.@23c., and small lots at 23½c. ₩ lb. Beef is in moderate demand, at $22 50@$25 for New Extra Mess; $20@$23 for New Plain Mess; sales 400 bbls. Tierce Beef is in demand and firm; sales 350 tcs., part Prime Mess, at $39, and India Mess at $44 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams are more active; 400 bbls. sold chiefly at $28 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand, closing at 44c.@56c. for poor to choice State, and 34c.@48c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is quiet at 14c.@22½c. for poor to prime ₩ lb.

SALT—Sales, 4,200 bushels Curacoa, on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been in request and buoyant. Sales since our last, 430 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 19¾c.@23¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at 24c.@29¼c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 230,000 lbs., at 17¼c@18¼c, chiefly at 17¾c.@18c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been more active and firmer. Sales, 2,400 bbls., in lots, at $1 93@$1 95 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 1,200 bbls. Flour, at 9d.; 500 tcs. Beef, at 2s. 3d.; 75 tons Bacon, &c., at 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d.; also by steamer, 1,000 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, at 45s. For London, 600 bbls. Oil Cake, at 1s. 6d. For Bristol, 50 tons Tallow, &c., at 12s. 6d. For New-Orleans, a bark with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $12.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Dec. 1, 1864.

Present—John S. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Fox, Jones, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

MOTIONS.

The minutes of November twenty-one and twenty-eight were read and approved.

Alderman Jones moved to take up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Petition of Masonic Mission for permission to erect a temporary shed for the purpose of furnishing coal and flour to the poor at the actual cost thereof, with preamble relative thereto, and resolution that the society be granted permission to erect and maintain, during the pleasure of the Common Council, a suitable temporary shed or building on the piece of unoccupied ground belonging to the city, situated and lying in the Sixth Ward thereof, and bounded as follows, to wit: Worth, Baxter, Park and Little Water streets, such building or property to be used by the said society for the purpose of furnishing to the poor coal and flour, in small quantities, at the actual cost thereof.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to G. Adolphe to exhibit goods in front of his store, number one hundred and twenty-two Leonard-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to E. L. Conlin to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number eighteen Pell-street, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Communication from the Comptroller relative to amending ordinance making annual appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, with resolution that the ordinance making the annual appropriations for the support of the Government of the City of New-York for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, approved by the Mayor May ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, be amended by striking out the words and figures following, to wit: "CLEANING STREETS.—For sweeping and keeping clean and in order the streets and avenues of the city, and removing dirt, ashes, and other refuse matter, three hundred thousand dollars. ($300,000.)"

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution that permission be given to Mrs. M. Donald to keep a stand on the south side of Vesey-street, she having obtained permission from the Trustees of St. Paul's Church, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that a gas lamp be placed in front of number two hundred and fifty-five Broadway, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Henry H. Moran to exhibit a sign from the building number one hundred Broadway, now occupied by him, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Communication from His Honor the Mayor, relative to the recent attempt to fire the city, with resolution that His Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby respectfully requested to offer a reward of twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of those engaged in the attempt to fire the city.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to Robert J. Orr to erect a small wooden shed in front of number six hundred and twenty Grand-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John G. Otto, for the sum of sixty-one dollars, being for music furnished on the occasion of the reception of the Russian officers, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution, that permission be given to John Welsh to erect a stand in James-slip, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Oliver Miller to exhibit "Views of the War" in Burling-slip, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Michael Maher to erect a recruiting tent in the City Hall Park, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved that the Street Commissioner cause gas mains to be laid in Fifty-ninth street, from Tenth avenue to the Hudson River, forthwith.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved that permission be given to E. Georgie to place and retain a sign in front of his premises, No. 37 West Eighteenth street, such permission to be during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved that permission be given to Wm. H. Stiger & Co., to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, No. 161 West street; such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to William C. Clark to place an iron lamp-post and lamp in front of his restaurant, at the southwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William McKenna for the sum of one hundred and sixty-six dollars and nineteen cents, to enable him to pay an assessment on lot ward number twenty, said amount being paid in error by said McKenna for an assessment for building a sewer in Fifty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, on lot ward number twenty-two, in lieu of ward number twenty, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Shannon moved to discharge the Committee on Ordinances from the further consideration of an ordinance to amend section thirty-four, article three, chapter five, also article four, chapter five, of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Which was carried and the paper laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Sewers presented a resolution concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to build a receiving-basin and culvert in Twenty-third-street, four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given, to Albert D. Fitch, to place a lamp-post and lamp in front of his premises at number six hundred and seventy-eight Broadway, the same to be at his own expense, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Streets, to pave Twenty-second-street from Sixth-avenue to the Fourth-avenue with Belgian pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Long—10.

Report of Committee on Sewers, concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to raise or rebuild the basin and culvert in Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-street.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Long—7.

Negative—Alderman Shannon—1.

A quorum not being present, the paper was ordered to be laid over, and the President declared the Board adjourned until next Monday, the fourth instant, at ten o'clock A. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Dec. 1, 1864. 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Present—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

The minutes of the meetings held November seventeen, twenty-one and twenty-eight, were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Russell—

Petition of Thomas Harper, for correction of assessment.

Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

By Councilman Jaques—

Petition of Children's Aid Society for a donation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

By Councilman Russell—

Petition of Patrick O'Brien, to be remunerated for loss of horse.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Gross—

Remonstrance of property-owners on Avenue A, between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-ninth streets, against opening said avenue, between said streets.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

By the same—

Remonstrance of property-owners on Sixty-ninth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River against opening said street, between those points.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

By the same—

Remonstrance of property-owners on Sixty-sixth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River, against opening said street, between those points.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

RESOLUTIONS

By the President—

Resolved, That Barclay-street, from College-place to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be borne by the property-owners, and the other half by the city, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place a gas-lamp opposite number six hundred and twelve Broadway, corner of Ronston-street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Haggerty—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Alexander Matthew to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises southwest corner of Greenwich and Barclay streets, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Riley.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Charles V. Lewis to retain sign in front of his premises, number seventy-one Hudson-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-sixth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in East Thirty-ninth-street, between the First and Second avenues, commencing at the crown or highest point of grade in said street, and running westerly to the Second-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Bell, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-two dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two to the passage of this resolution, for lumber furnished for building house for Engine Company number Thirty-one.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Webster moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee of Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Ralph Hoyt, Pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, for the sum of four hundred and five dollars, to enable him to pay an assessment on the property of the said church, for the work of paving Fifty-fourth-street, from the Second to the Third-avenue, with Belgian pavement, the amount to be charged to the appropriation for "Donations."

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Councilman Ryan moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of petitions of property-owners in Sixty-fifth-street, to build a sewer at their own expense.

Which was carried.

Councilman Russell moved that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, That permission be granted to John Gerence to place a small show-case on the sidewalk in front of his premises, Number One Hundred and Ten Sixth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to procure a suitable Court-room for the use of the Fifth Judicial Court.

Which was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Resolution, That gas lamps be placed in the Eleventh-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth streets.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That permission be given to R. & J. Mowbray to receive and deliver goods in front of their place of business, Number Eighty-two Vesey-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to repair and replace the sluice across Catharine-street, between Cherry and Water streets, said work to be done immediately.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Greenwich-street, from Laight to Hubert-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution, That a receiving-basin and culvert be built at the northeast corner of Watts and West streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavements.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for rebuilding the inner portion of Pier Number Forty-three, North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the low and sunken lots on the block bounded by the Seventh and Eighth avenues, One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, from the sewer in Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third-street, to or near the sewer now built between Fifth and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Resolution (by Board of Councilmen) that permission be given to Michael Welsh to erect a tent in the Park for the purpose of recruiting, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

(By Board of Aldermen, November twenty-eight, amended by adding the following words: "Provided, that all men recruited by him shall be credited to the City and County of New-York.")

Which was concurred in.

Report of Joint Committee on Public Ground, in favor of adopting resolution that that part of the square known as Hamilton-square, lying between the Third and Fourth avenues and Sixty-sixth and Sixty-ninth streets, be and is hereby set apart and appropriated for the use of the First Division New-York State National Guard, as a parade ground.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that a receiving-basin be built on the southeast corner of Watts and West streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Street Openings, in favor of adopting resolution, that One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River; also One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, from the Hudson River to the Harlem River, also One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, from the Hudson River to the Harlem River; also Avenue B, from Seventy-first-street to Eighty-third-street; also Avenue A, from Fifty-ninth-street to Seventy-ninth-street; also Sixty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; also One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from Fourth-avenue to the Hudson River; also Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River; also One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; also Fifth avenue, from One Hundred and Thirtieth-street to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street; also One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Seventh-avenue to Lawrence-street, and from Manhattan-street to the Bloomingdale Road, be opened according to law, and that the Corporation Council take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

Councilman Opdyke moved to amend by striking out all relating to Sixty-sixth and Sixty-ninth streets and avenue A.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brice, Russell and Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke and Jaques—2.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Eleventh-avenue, from the sewer in Forty-seventh street to the south side of Forty-eighth street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Riley, Hays, Webster, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Hagerty—2.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Forty-fifth-street, from the termination of the present sewer in said street, to connect with the sewer in Sixth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Riley, Hays, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Hagerty—2.

(Councilman Opdyke was here called to the Chair.)

An ordinance for the better regulation of the Firemen of the City of New-York.

The President moved to amend section eight of said ordinance by adding after the words "one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five," the following: "and every three years thereafter."

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Councilman Keenan called up a report of Committee on Finance, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Solomon Jenner, President of the Board of Managers of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, for the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of said hospital, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilmen Hagerty, Opdyke—2.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the resolution, granting the permission heretofore granted to —— ——, to erect and continue a stand for the sale of newspapers on the northeast corner of Essex and Grand streets be and the same is hereby rescinded, the said grantee not having entered the permission of the lessee and occupant of the premises fronting the said locality.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure a stand of colors for the Eleventh Regiment New-York State National Guard, at a price not exceeding the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John T. Henry, Esq., President of the Board of Aldermen, James Hayes, Esq., President of the Board of Councilmen, Lewis R. Ryers, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Alderman, and John Brice, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Finance of Board of Councilmen, each for the sum of five hundred dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Webster moved to discharge the Committee on Donations and Charities from the further consideration of petition of the Children's Aid Society for a donation.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built on the west side of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-first-street to connect with the sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried,

Whereupon (pending the consideration of the above paper) the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to Monday, December fifth, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, December, 5, 1864.

Present—Aldermen Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Farley—4.

The President being absent, on motion of Alderman Chipp, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the Chair.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President pro tem. declared the Board adjourned until Thursday next, eighth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

SHEET-IRON.—COMMON "R G." AND BEST Philadelphia charcoal refined iron for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.
Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.
Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DROWNED—FROM BOAT W. S. KING, NEAR West Point, on Sunday, 4th instant, at 5 P. M., EDWARD DICKERSON, of Buffalo, aged twenty years. His body has not yet been recovered. Any person finding the body and notifying his brother, WM. DICKERSON, at No. 7 Coenties-slip, will be suitably rewarded. Buffalo papers copy.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags 11 cents per pound; colors and woolens, 4 cents per pound; books and newspapers, 9 cents per pound; old brass, 25 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 35 cents per pound; lead, 10 cents per pound; at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt st.

AT NO. 240 7TH-AV., A GREAT DEMAND FOR CLOTHING.—Ladies and gentlemen having any cast-off clothing, furniture, carpets, &c., will receive the highest price by calling on, or addressing Mr. or Mrs. H. COE.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
HOFFMAN & FERSIL, No. 132 Chatham-st.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS. Priced catalogues sent gratis by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS.—Priced catalogues sent gratis, by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., No. 924 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

TO ADOPT—A BOY 19 MONTHS OLD, BORN of respectable parents. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 92 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, top floor.

SHEET-IRON.—"ALAN WOOD & CO'S." BEST "A" Patent Polished Imitation Russia Sheet-Iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., at Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 36th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, November 29, 1864.

NOTICE—MEDICAL OFFICERS OF NOT less than two years' service, who have been honorably discharged, and desire to receive appointments as Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons in the U. S. Army Corps now being organized at Washington, are invited to forward their applications, testimonials, and evidence of service, to the Surgeon General, without delay.
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

$600 WILL FURNISH A THREE-YEARS' SUBSTITUTE.—C. L. MORSE & CO., Tammany Hall and No. 1,301 Broadway, New-York City, are prepared to furnish a three-year substitute for any county in the State for $600, at one day's notice.
C. L. MORSE & CO.,
Tammany Hall and No. 1,301 Broadway,
New-York City.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE DESIROUS OF availing themselves of the provision in the conscription law which allows them to furnish a substitute in advance of a draft, and thereby are exempted from liability to military duty, are requested to register their names and be immediately supplied with substitutes at the office of the Merchants, Bankers', and General Substitute Recruiting Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED IN THE U. S. NAVY for any part of the State, with the Provost-Marshal's order of each district where the principal resides, at No. 172 Chatham-st., Room No. 3.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—HAS BEEN in many battles; is one of the most stylish seen; sound and kind. Will be sold to close the estate of the late Col. A. B. Chapman. Can be seen at Mr. Roylance's No. 142 Mulberry-st. L. CHAPMAN, Executor, No. 9 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A SQUARE-BOX WAGON AND A double harness; both of best city make. Apply at COGSWELL'S stable, corner Lexington-av. and 33d-st.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF BLACK CARRIAGE horses, stylish, kind, and good travelers. Inquire of CAPE, CULVER & CO., No. 18 Leonard-st.

WINTER BOARD FOR HORSES.—GOOD accommodations for four horses, where they will be well cared for, in Orange, N. J. Price, $20 per month. Apply to C. BRAMHALL, No. 368 Canal-st.

FURNITURE.

AMERICAN BALL CASTOR MANUFACTURING CO.—A new and most useful castor may be seen at the office of Messrs. HULL & GOODELL, Manufacturers' sole Agents, No. 197 Broadway, Room No. 4. This castor is the invention of a Mr. Pedrick, of Washington, D. C., and is curiously composed of a glass ball, placed in a socket of wood or metal, the interior being so constructed as to overcome all friction. It cannot be doubted that this "Ball Castor," as it is termed by the ingenious inventor, will, before long, supersede the castor now in use. As an insulator for bedsteads, it must become deservedly popular; and when placed upon the legs of pianos and melodeons, it improves both the tone and strength of the sound marvelously. The curious and practical can examine this useful article by calling upon the agent above-named.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

REMOVALS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.
NOTICE OF REMOVA

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 6, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING One Ton! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &c. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

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OLYMPIC THEATRE—MILKY WHITE—ST. GEORGE AND THE DRA-GOON.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE POOR GENTLEMAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

WALLACK'S—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY—RURAL FELICITY.

NIBLO'S—THE CONNIE SOOGAH.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening—LES POSEURS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 536 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 625 BROADWAY.

CRAYON ART GALLERY—(No. 756 Broadway)—PAINTINGS.

VAN NUCHI'S MUSEUM—(No. 600 Broadway,)—A WORK OF ART.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Gen. SHERMAN this morning is both meagre and contradictory in its character. The steamer *Gen. Lyon*, which left the Savannah River on Thursday night last, Dec. 1, and which arrived at Fortress Monroe on Sunday evening, reports that the latest intelligence in Savannah was that SHERMAN'S cavalry was scouting within six miles of the city. Much excitement prevailed, and every effort was being made for the defence of the city. Even boys of 13 and women were at work on the fortifications. On the other hand the Richmond papers of Saturday are more boastful than ever, and represent that SHERMAN'S forces are being generally used up! The Richmond *Examiner* predicts that if Gen. SHERMAN now gets through it will be with the loss of half his army. All this must be taken for just what it is worth.

The dispatches from Nashville report no change in the military situation before that city. HOOD is intrenching his position within half a mile of ours, and his line of battle can be seen from elevated positions in the city. He has thus far declined to attack our troops in their position, but may be preparing to do so by first securing a fortified line to fall back upon in case of a defeat.

We have intelligence from Louisville to the effect that Gen. BURBRIDGE, with his command, has reached Bean Station, in East Tennessee, and that Gen. BRECKINBRIDGE, apparently declining battle, has fallen back toward Virginia.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress assembled yesterday at noon. The Senate was called to order by Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, President *pro tem.* After prayer by the Chaplain, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Secretary of the Senate to inform the House that the Senate was ready to proceed to business. The credentials of Mr. N. A. FARWELL, of Maine, appointed by the Governor of that State to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. FESSENDEN, were presented by Mr. MORRILL, and Mr. FARWELL was sworn in. A committee was then appointed to wait upon the President, in conjunction with a committee from the House, and inform him that Congress was ready for business. Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, offered a bill to authorize the purchase or construction of revenue cutters on the lakes. A bill was introduced by Mr. LANE, of Kansas, for the relief of the militia of Kansas.

The House was called to order by the Speaker. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. CHANNING, the House Chaplain. A communication was received from the Senate announcing that a quorum of that body had assembled. A committee of three was then appointed to wait on the President, and inform him that both Houses were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. The credentials of five gentlemen from Louisiana, signed by Gov. HAHN, purporting to be elected members of the House, were presented and referred to the Committee on Elections. Pending the decision of the committee, the privileges of the hall were accorded to them. A protest from Louisiana against their admission was presented by Mr. DAVIS of Maryland, and was referred to the same committee. The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for an amendment of the Constitution in relation to taxes or duties on articles exported for any State. A resolution calling for information in regard to the exchange of prisoners was laid over. A resolution, offered by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tariff upon certain articles, was tabled. On motion of Mr. MORRILL, it was resolved that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing a sinking fund, at an early day, for the gradual extinguishment of the public debt. A resolution, offered by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, that in any amendment to the Revenue Bill, to be reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, the said committee be instructed to lay a tax on all stocks of domestic liquors on hand, was adopted.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, a Grand Jury was impanneled, of which LEVI APGAR was Foreman. In charging them, Recorder HOFFMAN referred particularly to the recent incendiary plot to burn the city, and to the large increase of crime, exhorting them to be earnest and vigilant in bringing offenders to justice.

In the United States Commissioner's office a colored man named PRINCE BAILEY was examined yesterday on a charge of stealing Government property. BAILEY was wardroom steward on board the United States steamer *Cuyahoga*, and was detected in the act of carrying away a valuable pistol, part of the armament of the vessel. Not being able to account for his conduct he was committed for trial.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. The Mayor sent in the resignation of GEO. ELLIOTT as Marshal in the Fifth Judicial District, and nominated LEOPOLD RINDSKOPF to fill the vacancy. The Board accepted the resignation and confirmed the nomination. A number of vacancies of election officers were filled, and the Board adjourned subject to the call of the President.

Neither Board of the Common Council had a quorum yesterday. Both Boards stand adjourned to Thursday, the Aldermen at 1 and the Councilmen at 2 P. M. The Aldermen meet that day at 12 M., as City Canvassers.

Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH is in town, and is a guest of Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT. Prof. SMITH will read a paper this evening at the regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society, on the "History of the University of Oxford." After the meeting, the usual social gathering will take place in the library and galleries of the Society. Prof. SMITH is to sail on the 14th.

The British steamship *Virginia*, Capt. LEWIS, from Liverpool Nov. 16, arrived yesterday morning, bringing 1,030 passengers in the steerage.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Saturday says: "In the United States Circuit Court, Associate Justice GILES this morning delivered an elaborate opinion in the case of the Mayor and City Council against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The action was brought to recover the sum of $18,000, the amount of the three per cent. internal revenue tax for two years, paid to the collector of internal revenue on the interest ($300,000 per annum) due by the company to the city on the bonds issued by the latter. These bonds are known as the five-million loan, and were issued to enable the company to effect certain improvements, including tunneling, &c., on the main branch of the road. The suit was also to recover the further sum of $2,250 per quarter, extending to the year 1890. His Honor treated the question at length, and decided that the company had the right, under the Internal Revenue Act of 1862, sections 81 and 91, to withhold the amount of tax on the interest payable either to the city or bondholders, and pay it to the Collector of Internal Revenue."

An informal meeting of the members of the Indiana Legislature was held at Indianapolis on Wednesday last, to take into consideration the propriety of an extra session for the purpose of providing for the payment of the January interest, which falls due before the regular session; the increase of compensation of the members, and the increase of compensation of the Governor. After a long debate, the members adopted a resolution that they were unable to come to any conclusion, and therefore submitted the question to the Governor without any expression of opinion.

The following vessels of the South Atlantic Squadron, Admiral DAHLGREN commanding, are in a position to be made available at a moment's notice for cooperative movements with Gen. SHERMAN: Iron-clads *Lehigh*, *Nantucket*, *Passaic* and *Sangamon*. Other vessels: *Cimmerone*, *Wissahickson*, *Flag*, *Winona*, *South Carolina* and a dozen others, beside two picket boats with torpedo attachments.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Dec. 1, says: "So far from releasing any prisoners, SHERMAN has increased our already large number by several hundred that have already been reported at Augusta, but when SHERMAN sends his own account it will be full time for a double-leaded leader."

The Albany *Journal* says: "Gov. FENTON will take his seat in the House of Representatives at the opening of the session, and will not probably come to this city before the middle of the month. He will resign his seat in Congress before the 1st of January."

The demand for Government Stocks yesterday was active at firm prices. The transactions were very large, and a good portion on speculation for a further rise in prices. The Railways rather better than on Saturday. Money easy. The Gold Room comparatively quiet. Transactions chiefly between 229@228 per cent.

Trade in Breadstuffs yesterday was restricted; prices favored buyers. Provisions were in demand; Pork opened buoyantly, but closed quite heavily. A very moderate inquiry prevailed for Oils, Hides, Cotton, Groceries and Naval Stores. Whisky was active and on the advance; the demand having been mainly from speculative buyers. Light freight engagements were reported.

Congress.

Our daily columns are again to be graced by the reports of the proceedings of Congress. Both Houses met in the National Capitol at noon yesterday, and proceeded very promptly with regular business. The President's Message was not delivered, but both Houses and the public will have it this afternoon.

The Only Real War Issue.

An anti-slavery correspondent protests against our article which maintained that the real and only issue in this war is that between national authority and rebellion. He is greatly exercised by the fancy that we are turning our back on the Baltimore platform, and going to take slavery to our embrace. Perhaps if he will take a little more pains to discriminate, he will not think us so inconsistent.

In abhorrence of slavery, and determination to use all legitimate means to destroy the last vestige of it, we yield to none. Our correspondent can say nothing against it that we will not repeat with an emphasis. Nevertheless we again affirm that the question of slavery has nothing to do with the question of continuing this war. To imagine this is to confound essentially distinct principles.

This war was begun by our Government against rebels, not against slaveholders. It has been so continued. It will so end. The instant the rebellion ceases, that instant the war will cease, whether slavery is still left breathing or not. If it is left breathing, the question may arise what shall be done with it? We shall go for knocking it in the head by a constitutional amendment; but that is a distinct business which has nothing to do with the question of continuing the war.

In our judgment, it would be not only contrary to the constitutional principle of the war, but unnecessary, and therefore the most enormous of crimes, to continue this war upon human life one day beyond the proffered submission of the rebels, for the mere sake of annihilating slavery. That annihilation can be completed by peaceful means.

Our correspondent mixes up incidents with essentials, means with ends. The sole object of the Government has been to put down the rebellion. To facilitate this, and for no other purpose, it has sought to weaken the rebellion by turning against slavery. This was done through the emancipation proclamation; and that it was effectually done we have the testimony of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS himself, who, in his last letter, published by us last week, declared that it was the Emancipation Proclamation alone which had prevented the recognition of the Confederacy by the European Powers.

The proclamation was a war measure exclusively. The sole authority of the President to issue it was derived from his war powers. This was universally recognized by its advocates at the time. We say it is monstrous to undertake to transform a war measure, or a war incident, into an end, which shall be a reason for continuing the war when the original cause of the war has ceased. To prolong the war after the rebels submit, in order to keep up the operative force of the Proclamation, would be just as absurd as to prolong the war in order to keep up the blockade. The Emancipation Proclamation and the blockade alike were subordinate to the ends of the war, and neither an end in itself.

Though the operation of the proclamation as a military measure must cease when the war against the rebellion ceases, it by no means follows that the anti-slavery policy of the Government must cease. That policy is simply transferred from the military to the civil arena. The Baltimore platform declared that civil policy in its explicit declaration for a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the whole land. President LINCOLN, in accepting that platform, pledged himself to the support of that measure; and the people, in reelecting him, signified their approval of it. It has become the established civil policy of the Government, and will be carried through all the same, whether this war ends to-morrow, or three years hence. When the rebellion succumbs, the war will stop; and with it, all military measures and appliances. What then is left of Slavery will be disposed of, not by military, but by civil methods.

Our correspondent treats this war as if it were a moral crusade—a John Brown raid on a gigantic scale. It is just such loose talk that has driven tens of thousands of true Union men into opposition to the war. But it is all utterly groundless. The war was not undertaken because slavery is a moral wrong. We should have had no more right to do that than to to make war upon a foreign nation because of its internal immoralities. It was no moral question at all that impelled our Government to take up arms, nor will it be a moral question at all that will prevent it from laying down its arms. The only question was a civil one. The war sprung alone from a *civil* necessity of maintaining constitutional authority; and when that civil necessity is met by universal submission to that authority, the war will cease. The Government once made war upon the Mormons of Utah, not because of their Mormonism, but because they had undertaken rebellion. When the Mormons submitted, the war ceased, though the abominable Mormonism remained. To recognize any other principle than that wars, whether domestic or foreign, are to be waged for no other than civil grievances, would soon make the whole civilized world an Aceldama.

We repeat, the business, and only business, of this war is to put down rebellion, and to promote that, all means known to the laws of war, whether emancipation proclamations, or whatever else, should be employed. When the rebellion is put down, the war must cease. As for this accursed thing of slavery, let its last remnant be broken on the wheel of the Constitution it has defied.

The Objects of Sherman's Invasion.

We are not of those who expected vast advantages from Gen. SHERMAN'S advance through Georgia, viewed merely as a *raid*.

Georgia is undoubtedly the granary of the Confederacy, and to destroy its harvests will cripple LEE'S army this Winter. The carrying off of cattle and horses will beside lame the transporting power of the rebel Confederacy. All these are benefits of some importance which we shall derive from SHERMAN'S invasion.

But, on the other hand, the Confederacy is essentially an agricultural State. Vast breadths of land in South Carolina, Eastern Georgia and North Carolina, formerly planted with cotton, have been, during the last year, sown with wheat and corn. It will be exceedingly difficult to starve out such a community.

Again, a destructive invasion of this kind creates a vast number of new enemies. Every man robbed and stripped by the tempest of destruction now sweeping through Georgia, is henceforth a hundred-fold more bitter hater of the North and the Union than ever before. All doubtful and lukewarm Southerners in that State have undoubtedly become now intense Secessionists. It is just as it would be here if LEE should sweep the banks of the Hudson in a broad track of desolation from Albany to New-York, leaving nothing but blackened homesteads and wasted farms. There would be but one effect. Every Copperhead would become at once a violent Unionist, even perhaps a "black Abolitionist." Patriotism, hatred of the invader, would be tenfold more strong; for there is a certain limit, beyond which, if you injure a man, nothing is left but hate and despair. Every raid into South or North has a tendency, without question, "to encourage enlistments" on the other side.

Still, these are the necessary evils of war. It solidifies each side. A people like the Anglo-American could never be reduced to submission by burning their barns or plundering their houses.

The sole and the grand importance of the invasion of SHERMAN we hold to be its *military aim*. The cities on his line of march are of no consequence to him, unless he can destroy their depots of supplies and their arsenals. Savannah itself is of little importance, in a military point of view. The great ends gained by his bold movement will be the bisection of the great Southern railroad system, the large force of able-bodied negroes he may acquire, both for further military and pioneer purposes, and, above all, the influence he will at once exert on the Virginia campaign.

Gen. SHERMAN, we may be sure, with his long head, is aiming at something more than burning towns, grain, corn-cribs, or capturing useless cities. He is, beside, only a lieutenant of Gen. GRANT; his movement is merely part of the great strategic plan which covers the whole country.

Having gained a new base on the Georgia coast, reprovisioned his trains, renewed his ammunition and rested his men, we may confidently expect that his next movement will be northward. He may even pass by Savannah and Charleston both, make a new base at Bull's Bay, and a secondary base at Branchville, and then easily hold both lines of the rebel railroad system—the upper and lower. From this point he could easily operate toward North Carolina, sweeping the country before him, until he had formed a new base on the North Carolina coast, and begun his grand final march into Virginia and the rear of LEE.

This would be the closing act of the rebellion, and LEE would be placed in even a worse position than was CORNWALLIS at Yorktown.

One *contretemps*, however, might occur, which these supposed movements could not prevent. If HOOD should break through into East Tennessee, there would be a new link of communication found between the Eastern and Western sections of the Confederacy. LEE could be reinforced from the West, or he could retreat to the mountains, and transfer the war to Tennessee and Kentucky. We must hope that Gen. THOMAS will put a stop to any such concentration, and that that important mountain region will still be held by our forces.

The City Railroads.

We spoke on Saturday of the proposed plans for the reform of the City Government, and suggested, instead of delivering it over body and soul, to a Commission appointed by the State Legislature, that the powers of Commissions already in existence be enlarged.

One of the powers which ought undoubtedly to be lodged in the hands of the Police Commissioners is that of dealing summarily with the conductors and drivers of city conveyances, and in fact with the whole matter of street railroads and omnibuses. It is well known that the ordinary remedies against them for wrongs are of no avail whatever. The common law action for damages against them for negligence and carelessness is, for the bulk of those who travel by them, the merest farce. There are very few persons who have the leisure, or the courage, or the means of contending, in courts of law, with the corporations who own them. The latter generally hire a lawyer by the year, who defends them against every claim, no matter what its nature; and, in the present state of legal procedure, even if the injured party gets satisfaction, it comes too long after the injury, and has cost him too much, to possess the slightest moral effect.

We have already more than once called attention to the fact, which is becoming every day more startling, that corporations, and especially railroad corporations, are all over the country acquiring, in their relations with the public, the character of a powerful and utterly conscienceless aristocracy. It is safe to say that there is no aristocracy of modern times half so unscrupulous, or half so indifferent to public opinion. The worst duke or prince has a soul to be saved, and a personality of his own to become the object of popular hatred. But our corporations offer no such guarantees for their good behavior. Nobody is responsible for their acts. The officials shift it off on the shareholders, and the shareholders are as impalpable as a ghost; and yet there is a power in every great company, which is exerted with a disregard to the public feeling or convenience, such as, we venture to say, has never been wielded by any body of men in any country, even nominally free. They control the Legislatures and Common Councils, and, by dint of money and chicane, they paralyze the courts of law. They have got a monopoly of the means of locomotion, and supply the smallest possible amount of comfort and safety for the largest amount of money that can be exacted without diminishing traffic.

They have now taken possession of nearly every street in this city, have almost rendered them useless for other vehicles than their own, and have begun to fix their own fares. The Eighth-avenue Railroad is, we believe, at this moment charging eleven cents to Harlem, without the smallest warrant or authority beyond the company's order to its conductors, and the helplessness or supineness of the traveling public. And the arrangement made by the other companies to sell their tickets, with the Government tax added to the price, only at places where nobody can procure them without great trouble and inconvenience, is a very good example of the cynical contempt for the popular feeling which now animates them, and which they now take no pains to conceal.

This cannot go on very long. Something must be done to protect the people against these organizations. If the City Government were better than it is, or is likely to be, the proper remedy for the abuses and defects of the city railroads would be to hand them to the municipality to be worked by municipal officers on account of the city; but that is a change which, in the present state of affairs, we cannot recommend. And until some better arrangement is devised, the summary powers of the police with regard to both them and omnibuses ought to be increased. The Police Commissioners ought to be charged with the duty of inspecting them, and of licensing the employes, and be made responsible for their good behavior.

MORE VICTIMS OF REBEL CRUELTY.—The transport *Baltic* which arrived Sunday at Annapolis, left Savannah with five hundred and twenty of our released prisoners. Of this number *fifty-seven* died on the passage. And two-thirds of the remainder, it is said, will never recover. There is something too horrible almost for contemplation in this practical record of Southern savagery. The only mitigating feature is that it is a record which must soon be closed. The strong grip of SHERMAN will be on the conspirators before many more days shall have elapsed, and we shall witness a retribution which will make rebeldom quake to its centre.

Our Public Offices.

We find the following in several of our exchanges;

"WILLIAM EVERETT, son of EDWARD EVERETT, is understood to be an aspirant to the position of Secretary of Legation at London, or, failing to obtain that, some other diplomatic position. He will doubtless be appointed, although MR. EVERETT now has a son-in-law at the head of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department, and a nephew, who was appointed at his earnest solicitation, Consul-General to Egypt."

What a terrible calamity and injustice it would be if EDWARD EVERETT should receive such an accumulation of honors and rewards at the hands of the Government. The oldest, most accomplished and best known American publicist and diplomatist living—the most finished orator, the most high-toned and polished gentleman now in public life,—the man who more than any other of his age and position in the country has thrown his whole heart and soul into the cause of the Union against the rebellion, who has written and spoken more, and more eloquently, than almost any other,—what presumption in *him* to ask public position abroad for his son, when he already has a son-in-law and nephew holding office? How it must shock the pure, disinterested patriotism of the day to be obliged to contemplate such grasping political avarice.

Seriously, such a fling at such a man as that copied above is disgraceful to the press that circulates, and to the public sentiment that tolerates it. There is no office in the gift of the President, at home or abroad, that would not be honored by having EDWARD EVERETT fill it—none in which the country would not be infinitely the gainer by his services. HENRY A. WISE, his son-in-law, an accomplished gentleman and a naval-officer of skill and experience, is at the head of a bureau in the Navy Department, and gives the country tenfold the cost of his services in the ability and knowledge which he bestows upon its duties. Mr. HALE, the "nephew" who succeeded Mr. THAYER at Alexandria, earned that or any other good place by editing, with ability, courtesy and good taste the *Daily Advertiser*, and by thus doing the country far more good than the office can possibly do him. And if Mr. EVERETT has a son who desires the position of Secretary of Legation abroad, the Government cannot do an act at once more graceful and more serviceable to itself, than by tendering it to him without waiting for "solicitations" from any quarter.

This whole matter of appointment to posts of responsibility and public trust, is becoming quite too much a matter of ostentatious charity for the credit of the country. It would be much better every way if the Government could understand, and act upon the understanding, that it needs good men in office quite as much as such men need place, and that they are not likely to be secured by the methods now in vogue.

Fine Arts.

The Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway, contains at the present moment an unusually fine collection of Dusseldorf pictures—the finest, in many respects, that has ever been seen in this country. There are works by Carl Huebner, F. S. Lachenwitz, Von Wille, Lot, Von Franken, Kels, Becker, Aloys Schmidt, and other well-known names. The exhibition is free, and we know of no better place where an hour can be pleasantly and profitably passed. We shall take an early opportunity of speaking in detail of many of the important pictures.

The Election To-Day.

The Board of Education, under the new School Law, will have the spending the ensuing year of more than a *million and a half* of the people's money, and it behooves taxpayers to see that competent gentlemen are sent to the Board of Education.

FEMALE STUDENTS AT MEDICAL COLLEGES.—We have received a communication written on "behalf of several ladies who are students in the Medical College for Women," complaining that the twenty or thirty lady students who are permitted to attend the clinical and other lectures in Bellevue Hospital College, are not properly treated by their fellow-students of the other sex. If our correspondent will modify his language and permit the publication of his proper name to his communication, we will give him a hearing on behalf of the ladies; but when he expresses his "burning desire to avenge the studied and deliberate, yet brutal and beastly insults leveled at wives, daughters and sisters, by a large portion of the male students then and there assembled," we must ask him to consider and reconsider the style of his words, and the gravity of his charges; and if he chooses to "inform the miscreants that they are watched," he must adopt some other medium than this for his information. He further asserts that "the Professors have been appealed to, to stop these outrages, but they have declined," which statement we must decline crediting.

☞ The proposed "Society for the Advancement of Science and Art" holds an adjourned meeting at Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, this evening. It is understood that the Society is to be connected with the Cooper Institute. We hope that now, at the time of its organization, it will rigidly exclude from membership all scientific humbugs.

American Railways and their Defects—Views of a Civil Engineer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With reference to the large number of accidents that have lately occurred, I think the following remarks will assist those who know little about railways in coming to a proper conclusion as to their management. If it helps railway managers as well, additional good will be done; but, in either case, I trust it will be seen that the interference of the Legislature will not be out of place, for the benefit of railway companies themselves, as well as the public safety. I intend here referring principally to the construction of "Permanent Way"—a rather absurd name to give it, I think—and its effect on the rolling stock.

To commence therefore at the road-bed. The most superficial observer knows that with insufficient ballast a road can never be made solid, and give it the least title to the name of "permanent." If the ballast is also unevenly laid, some sleepers must sink more than others, and so cause the road to follow their undulations. A well ballasted road, moreover, can be properly drained, and so preserve the sleepers, which otherwise soon decay, as the impression made by the sleeper itself forms a place to harbor water, and thus hastens its decay. Railway companies would also find it much more economical to spend a small proportion of the original cost of their sleepers in some known good method of preserving timber, such as the injection of creosote, as all timber—whether for sleepers or bridges—would last very much longer, and therefore save the cost of more frequent renewal, as well as the cost of the renewed timber. It is, of course, a matter of choice with railway managers as to whether they should spend money to preserve their timber, but whether they do or not, they should be compelled to remove all that is rotten or defective.

Evidence was given on some recent inquests to show that a continual hammering on the rails destroys their tenacity; but it is evident that on a well-laid road comparatively no "hammering" will take place, but an uniform rolling motion, that will allow the rails to be worn out without injuring their fibre.

I also consider it a very false economy for railroad companies to buy their iron in the cheapest market, simply because it is cheap, as they must get a quality so poor as to require no hammering to destroy its fibre, having comparatively none to destroy. Any maker of iron will tell you that he can supply a better quality of rails if he got a better price for them; as it is, he makes a quality according to the price he gets. I do not wish to institute comparisons but I cannot help mentioning that I have seen in European iron works iron intended for the American market that would not be used on European roads, and this solely because of the American demand for *cheap* iron. A really good quality at a comparatively small advance in first cost would wear out two or three of the rails now used by most companies.

With regard to the method of fastening the rails to the sleepers, bolts or wood screws should be used. It is only necessary to watch a train go over all places where spikes are used, to see them stick up above the flange of the rail, leaving only the point in the sleeper to hold the rail in its place. On almost any—and I might say all—of these roads, you can pull many of these spikes out with your fingers in a few yards. This ought to be entitled a *loose* instead of a *permanent* way.

Another thing that causes a good deal of hammering on the rails, is the india-rubber springs used on freight cars. You cannot pass a loaded freight train where these springs are used, but that you can see some of them burst out, flattened, and in all conceivable shapes, and of as much practical use as none. The hammering would, however, be immensely reduced by the use of good springs that would ease the weight when any sudden blow or jolt occurred.

The result of a bad road-bed, badly laid roads, poor iron, and bad or no springs, causes a large additional outlay to the railway companies themselves to keep the road in good order, and also, perhaps, double the cost of renewing and repairing rolling stock; for it must not be lost sight of that locomotive engines and cars would last much longer running over good roads, than those that at present exist. This economical view of the question is, perhaps, no business of the public, and the public would care little about it, so long as they had safe and comfortable traveling; but the contrary being the case, it is necessary that they should know that a mean and illiberal spirit—that is the mildest way of putting it I know—prevents railway companies from first making good roads, and then keeping their bad ones in repair. Your obedient servant,

A CIVIL ENGINEER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

"The Only Issue, the Only Solution."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have perused and reperused your leading article under the above caption in the TIMES of Thursday last, and I can agree neither with its premises, its argument, nor its conclusion. I think it opposed to the ancient principles of the Republican party, to the Baltimore platform, to the policy of the Administration, and to the interests of the country. The Baltimore platform pronounces slavery to be contrary to justice and perilous to our country, and Mr. LINCOLN, in his letter "to whom it may concern," declared the abolishment of slavery a prime condition of reunion. His reelection was effected on this platform, and on these terms, and on this ground he has received and will retain the support of the country. You assert that slavery was the "occasion" of the war. But it was more than that. It was the *cause* of the war; and until slavery is destroyed we can have no assurance of permanent peace. Slavery we must at all hazards destroy, and though I long for the end of the war as much as any man, I do not see that it can logically terminate until universal freedom exists in all our domain. There is a moral principle involved in this war, and on a moral basis we must achieve a truly moral end.

ANTI-SLAVERY

Carrier-Pigeons.

TORONTO, Tuursday, Dec. 1, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Feeling a deep interest in the successful and speedy termination of the rebellion, I wish to throw out through your columns, for the benefit of the War Department, the suggestion that they might use carrier-pigeons on such expeditions as the one which SHERMAN is now prosecuting, to communicate to Washington news of its progress which might, of course, be of the utmost utility. Yours truly,

A NATIVE CANADIAN.

A Card from Charles Fox, Esq.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to state through your columns that the use of my name to a circular advocating the election of Councilman BRANDON as Alderman of the Twenty-first Ward, is unauthorized. As the Citizens' Association have withdrawn their candidate, I shall support EDWARD C. JOHNSON.

DEC. 5, 1864. CHARLES FOX.

The Registry of Southerners.

ARRESTS FOR NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE ORDERS.

The late order of Gen. DIX, requiring all persons from the rebel States, resident, or arriving in this city, to register their names at the office of Gen. PECK, is to be carried out to the letter. For a few days subsequent to the issuing of the order there was quite a rush of Southern men and women to Gen. PECK'S office, but lately the applicants have been few and far between, and it was evident that those for whom the order was more especially intended had kept in the background, under the impression that no steps would be taken to enforce the order, and that after the excitement attending the discovery of the plot to burn the city had died away they would be left to resume their disloyal schemes unmolested.

Some of these persons have already found out their mistake, and others will discover it in due time, if they continue to remain in the city without registering their names.

The first movement toward enforcing the order was made on Sunday, when nineteen persons (not sixty, as was stated in some of the morning papers,) were arrested at various hotels in the city, and taken to Gen. DIX'S headquarters. The arrests were made through the detective police, and a much larger number would have been arrested, had they not, by some means unknown, got wind of the movement, and incontinently fled the city. Among those arrested were three suspicious characters, who are supposed to know something of the late incendiary attempt; but as no positive evidence could be obtained against them, they were released upon promising to register their names. Two of them were from New-Orleans, and one from Kentucky. The other sixteen showed that they were loyal men and had not been in the rebel States since the beginning of the war, and were accordingly discharged. Yesterday several more arrests were made, and it is the intention of the military authorities to continue to arrest all persons arriving in the city from the rebel States, unless they promptly register their names and prove their loyal intentions at Gen. PECK'S office. For prudential reasons the authorities decline to give the names of persons arrested, but it is well that Southerners resident here and those arriving, should understand that since the rebel attempt to burn our city, they have been looked upon with suspicion, and their movements watched, and all whose intentions are legitimate should register their names without delay.

The examination of witnesses relative to the late incendiary plot is still going on before the Military Commission appointed for the purpose, but the evidence taken, as well as the names of the witnesses, continues to be kept secret. We are informed, however, that the evidence thus far obtained is not sufficient to hold any parties at present in the city. Those engaged in the plot undoubtedly left the city immediately after making the attempt, but it is by no means certain that the scheme has been abandoned. On the contrary, the large number of Southerners who were known to have left their hotels just before the recent arrests were made is proof sufficient that they continue to make this city their rallying point, and are, doubtless concocting measures for carrying that or some other equally diabolical plot into execution.

PROTRACTED MEETINGS.—A series of protracted meetings have been commenced in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey City.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

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Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Has proved itself to be the best preparation ever presented to the public—a fact to which thousands who have used it are ready to testify.

A few applications of it will change brash, dry and wiry hair to the most

BEAUTIFUL SILKEN TRESSES.

If the hair is falling off or becoming gray, the use of the RENEWER will surely arrest its decay, and cause it to assume, in a short time, ALL ITS FORMER BEAUTY. It completely eradicates scurf and dandruff, kills hair eaters, the destructive to the roots of the hair, and cures ALL diseases and humors of the scalp.

As a hair dressing, the

SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

is unequaled. It is purely vegetable

We offer it, KNOWING that it will bring back the hair to its original color, promote its growth, and in nearly all cases where it has fallen off will restore it, unless the person is very aged. This is not like other preparations, making the hair dry and brashy, but will keep it moist, soft and glossy. Any one who has used the Renewer will testify to the truth of our statement in regard to it.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Sole Proprietors.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York,
Wholesale Agents.

N. B.—Be very particular to ask for HALL'S SICILIAN RENEWER, as there is a worthless imitation in the market.

It is Not a Dye.

Life, Growth and Beauty to the Hair.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Dressing arrests the fall and never fails to restore gray hair to its natural color and produce a luxuriant growth.

For sale at Depot No. 198 Greenwich-st., and by all Druggists.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Holiday Presents of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY.
WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium Lock-stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.
See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL,
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at O. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Old Eyes Made New.
A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

New Sewing Machines
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Richmond.
REDUCED PRICES—NO HUMBUG.

Boots, Shoes, &c., at prices from 3 to 15 per cent. less than previous to Nov. 1. The best French work always on hand, and made to measure promptly. Also ladies' and children's work, ready made and to measure, at No. 150 Fulton-st., N. Y. C. C. RICHMOND.

Measles are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds; the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health, even under the greatest exposures. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box, free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 38 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton-st., and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 255 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Weed Sewing-Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 505 Broadway, N. Y.

An Article of True Merit.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said of many other preparations in the market, which are really but weak imitations of the genuine Troches.

Burnett's Preparations go among the best class of people, and are pronounced incomparable.

President Petroleum Company,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

It will be seen that the Officers and Directors of this organization are of excellent commercial standing and influence. Liberal advantages are offered to subscribers, they getting the property at the first cost price, viz: in the neighborhood of $100 per acre for first-class oil territory. The territory is very ample and great prospects are entertained of large returns.

Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., 64 Cedar-st., New-York, supply pamphlets and all information.

$100 paid in now secures $500 of the Original stock.

The great Sir Astley Cooper said no human being ought to know from his sensations that he had a stomach or liver. Let all who would not be painfully reminded of the existence of those organs by the dyspepsia and biliousness, fortify and invigorate them with occasional doses of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, Sold everywhere. New-York office 60 Cedar-st.

Galvanic Metallic Insoles, for Cold Feet, Rheumatism, &c. LORIN BROOKS & SON, No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st. Winter boots and shoes in great variety.

Musical Boxes—Playing from 1 to 24 tunes and costing from $3 50 to $750, very desirable HOLIDAY PRESENTS. M. J. PAILLARD, importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Family Sewing of all Kinds Beautifully done on the Grover & Baker machine by Mrs. S. FRITH, No. 935 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies' own material cut and made up in the latest styles.

33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, (taken in exchange,) for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents.—BLACK OR brown, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

At Old Prices, Wedding Cards, French Note papers &c., EVERDELL'S elegant styles No. 302 Broadway corner Duane-st.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—The Best Fire-Proof Safe in the World.
DEPOT, NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION

FOR ALDERMAN:

LEWIS R. RYERS.

JOHN T. MILLS,
Chairman of Convention.

E. WASHINGTON TAYLOR, Sec.

UNION NOMINATION.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

For Alderman,

WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.

SEVENTH WARD UNION NOMINATION.

For School Trustee,
WILLIAM H. THRALL.

WILLIAM G. TWAY, Chairman.
GEORGE TERWILLIGER, Secretary.

FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

At an adjourned meeting of the Union Convention of the Fifth Aldermanic District, held at No. 185 Spring-st., on Thursday evening, Dec. 1,

MR. ALEXANDER H. KEECH

was unanimously nominated as the Union candidate for Alderman. ROBT. R. CARPENTER, Chairman.
JOHN RILEY, Secretary.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

REGULAR TAMMANY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN,
GEORGE A. BARNEY.
R. C. McINTIRE, Chairman.
JOHN HASSETT, Secretary.

THIRD SCHOOL DISTRICT, (IXTH AND XVITH WARDS,)

UNION NOMINATION.

For School Commissioner, JAMES W. FARR.
CHAS. S. SPENCER, Chairman.
ALANSON H. SCUDDER, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

FIFTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
For Alderman,
ALEXANDER BRANDON.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS.!

FOURTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT—SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—XIITH, XIXTH, XXTH, XXIST AND XXIID WARDS.

For Councilmen.

MOSES E. CRASTO,
FRANCIS A. THOMAS,
AUSTIN A. FULLER,
WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS,
JOHN W. BOCKHORN,
STEPHEN ROBERTS.

UNION NOMINATIONS

For Councilmen for the Sixth Senatorial District, 9th, 15th, 16th and 18th wards.
WILLIAM H. HOUSNER,
J. WILSON GREEN,
ABRAHAM LENT,
GEORGE McLEAN,
WILLIAM ATKINSON,
GEORGE M. VAN NORT.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

For Alderman, XXD WARD,
JAMES E. COULTER.
For Assistant, ADNA H. UNDERHILL.
President XXIId Ward Union Association.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary.

REGULAR NOMINEE OF UNION ASSOCIATION of Ninth Assembly District, Sixteenth Ward. For Alderman, JACOB A. CONOVER.
W. V. ALEXANDER, President.
C. A. CLARK, F. B. NORTHUP. } Secretaries.

UNION NOMINATION—FIFTH DISTRICT.

FOR ALDERMAN,
ALEXANDER H. KEECH.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Chairman.
CHARLES J. HOLDER, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

Nominations without distinction of party.
For Alderman, 15th District,
MARSHALL VOUGHT.
(Also adopted by the Regular Tammany, the McKeon, the German Democratic, the Republican, and the Constitutional Union organizations.)
For Councilmen—7th District, (12th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Wards),
CHAS. N. DECKER, WM. WALTER PHELPS,
GEORGE H. ROSS, JOHN W. BOCKHORN,
STEPHEN G. SEARLS, BROWNLEE BENSEL.
For School Commissioner—6th District, (20th and 21st Wards),
JAMES M. McLEAN.
For School Trustee, 21st Ward,
BENJ. B. ATTERBURY.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC AND PEOPLE'S nomination for Alderman, XXIId Ward,
JAMES E. COULTER.

HENRY FISCHER, OF NO. 196 WEST 29th-st., is not the candidate for Alderman of the Third District.

SHOES. SHOES. SHOES.

SHOES. SHOES.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS,
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS,
RUBBER-SOLE BALMORALS.

The Cheapest and Most Durable Shoe ever made.

These Shoes have only been recently introduced, and only need to be worn to be appreciated; require no mending or repairing, and will wear

SIX MONTHS AND OVER,

keeping the feet dry and warm, and without injury, as the foot does not come in contact with the rubber. The Company are making over 3,000 pairs per day, and meeting with the greatest success ever known. For sale by all the Shoe-stores. Ask for the RUBBER-SOLE SHOES, and take nothing else. Try one pair, ladies, and you will wear no other kind.

LADIES' GILT COMBS.

NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN to TWENTY DOLLARS each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,

New styles. Large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen and twenty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES, just received—THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

NEW-YORK COMMITTEE.

Cash acknowledgements since Oct. 12, 1864:

Received from W. E. Gilman	$100 00
Received from J. R. Hard	25 00
Received from Friends at Newark, N. Y.	30 00
Received from A Mite for the Soldiers	2 00
Received from Rev. O. L. Van Dyck	10 00
Received from Mrs. Nelson Sammis	10 00
Received from Miss Jane Van Dyck	2 00
Received from Mrs. George Colgate	50 00
Received from Edward Colgate	25 00
Received from Baptist and Presbyterian Churches, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.	28 75
Received from J. P. Morgan	25 00
Received from Presbyterian Church and Society, New-Haven, Oswego County, N. Y.	32 50
Received from G. E.	5 00
Received from Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, 11th-st., New-York	197 88
Received from J. C.	15 00
Received from Jas. McKeen	10 00
Received from Union Meeting, Cornwall, N. Y.	8 55
Received from Rev. A. N. Gilbert	19 30
Received from a Soldier's Mother, Mayfield, N. Y.	2 00
Received from Miss Augusta Skinner	2 00
Received from Miss Josie C. Wilder	21 00
Received from Mrs. Harris	5 00
Received from Mrs. F., per G.	50 00
Received from Dr. Thos. F. Cock	25 00
Received from John T. Duncan	10 00
Received from First Presbyterian S. S., Stamford, Conn.	5 92
Received from a Lady	5 00
Received from Mrs. Lydia Hall	5 00
Received from a Poor Widow	5 00
Received from Albany	5 00
Received from J. Millbank	100 00
Received from D. Olyphant Vail	100 00
Received from Adie Joiner	1 00
Received from Rev. Alvin Robbins	1 00
Received from a Sorrowing Mother	5 00
Received from M. A. Ruland	3 00
Received from a lady	20 00
Received from a little boy's offering	2 00
Received from Donor	4 00
Received from John Fadden	3 00
Received from People of West part of Town of Niles, Cayuga County, N. Y.	55 05
Received from Rev. A. H. Ferguson	2 84
Received from a Soldier's Thanksgiving	1 00
Received from Mrs. Wm. S. Whelock	50 00
Received from Proceeds of Fair held at Rye, N. Y.	275 00
Received from Ladies of Gaillardsville	4 00
Received from M. E. Church, Port Jervis, N. Y.	13 20
Received from H. A. Crouch	200 60
Received from R. Bishop	100 00
Received from Friends in Hackensack, N. J.	135 00
Received from Baptist Church, Somerville, N. J.	62 25
Received from Waltow Congregational Church S. S.	8 63
Received from Sunday-School of First Presbyterian Church, Stamford, Ct.	8 25
Received from Baptist Church North Egremont, Mass.	15 00
Received from John H. Earle	100 00
Received from S. W. Brewster	30 00
Received from Mrs. Albert Comstock	2 00
Received from Minnie Wotherspoon	3 00
Received from a Friend in England	25 00
Received from Mrs. Henry Higbie	7 55
Received from Earl Bancroft	10 00
Received from Allie R. Cowley	1 00
Received from Mrs. Ann E. F. Smith	10 00
Received from Mrs. James Journeay	25 00
Received from Class No. 1, Baptist S. S., Huntington-street, New-London, Conn	2 00
Received from Congregational Church, New-Milford, Conn	68 90
Received from A Friend 10s. sterling; sold for 219 per cent.	5 30
Received from Methodist Church at Summit, New-York	11 00
Received from L. M. St. John	5 00
Received from Mrs. R. Robbins	3 00
Received from John Heiming	10 00
Received from Mrs. Alex. Smith	100 00
Received from one-third proceeds Fair held by Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, Tarrytown, New-York	1,559 75
Received from Isaac Bird	5 00
Received from Mr. Mathew Jansen	5 00
Received from Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, Bergen Point	111 33
Received from A. G. Ludlow	5 00
Received from M. G.	5 00
Received from St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn, New-York	33 44
Received from M. S. K.	50 00
Received from Mary Brinkerhoff	5 00
Received from A Widow's Mite	5 00
Received from Mrs. Cornelia Miller and Mrs. C. Wynkoop, Gorham, N. Y.	5 00
Received from C. D. Easton	12 00
Received from Union Thanksgiving service, New-Rochelle	67 50
Received from M. E. Church, Orange, N. J.	12 55
Received from Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y.	28 25
Received from Reformed Dutch Church, Bergen, N. J.	77 30
Received from Duane-street M. E. Church	32 58
Received from Prrsbyterian Church and Ladies' Missionary Society, Hanover, N. J.	80 00
Received from Jane-street M. E. Church	24 77
Received from Jane-street United Presbyterian Church	29 35
Received from Presbyterian Church at Rye, New-York	143 50
Received from Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, Lafayette, N. Y.	81 05
Received from Chelsea Presbyterian Church	77 00
Received from Union Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, 6th-av., N. Y.	25 45
Received from First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, Hoboken, N. J.	16 58
Received from Presbyterian Church, Westfield, N. J.	55 70
Received from Union Meeting at Deposit, N. Y.	35 00
Received from Union Meeting at Cannonville	10 43
Received from Union Services at Tompkinsville, S. I.	35 20
Received from Collection in the Congregational Church, Orient, N. Y.	23 00
Received from a Friend	5 00
Received from Presbyterian Church, Shrewsbury, N. J.	45 00
Received from Thanksgiving Service, Millerton Town	15 00
Received from T. N. B.	5 00
Received through Q. J. Collier, Washington Hollow	5 00
Received from Reformed Dutch and Methodist Church, Leeds, N. Y.	12 10
Received from Union Meeting at Stone Ridge N. Y.	36 00
Received from St. Ann's Church, Morrisiana	37 00
Received from Union Meeting at Fishkitle, N. Y.	49 80
Received from Union meeting at Rondout, N. Y.	77 00
Received from Trinity Chapel, Factoryville, S. I.	19 03
Received From St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, S. I.	37 55
Received from German Reformed Dutch Church, Norfolk-st.	7 00
Received from Rev. W. F. Morgan, Rector St. Thomas' Church, N. Y.	50 00
Received from Mrs. A. L. Sloat	1 00
Received from Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church	300 15
Received from Isaac S. Runyon	5 00
Received from Rhinebeck District M. E. Church	10 00
Received from Rev. Mr. Loundsberry's Church Cold Spring	30 30
Received from Mr. Daniel Rowe	5 00
Received from M. E. Church, New-Canaan, Ct.	10 10
Received from 86th-st. Presbyterian Church	52 00
Received from East and West Methodist Churches, Oswego	30 50
Received from a Poor Widow	2 00
Received from Mrs. Nancy Hastings	2 00
Received from Mrs. Sally Hyde	1 00
Received from Wm. B. Hyde	2 00
Received from Congregational Church, New-Lebanon Springs	51 20
Received from the Reformed Dutch Church at Upper Red Hook	17 05
Received from Baptist Church at Covert, N. Y.	26 25
Received from United Congregations at Peru, N. Y.	18 50
Received from First Presbyterian Church, Windsor, N. Y.	17 00
Received from Rev. Alpheus Winter	5 00
Received from First Methodist Episcopal Church, Delhi, N. Y.	12 00
Received from United Evangelical Churches of Newark, N. Y.	75 00
Received from Central Presbyterian Church, Mayfield, N. Y.	5 50
Received from Churches at Wolcott, N. Y.	35 89
Received from Baptist Church at Vestal, N. Y.	6 00
Received from Congregational and Presbyterian Churches, Chester, N. J.	28 00
Received from Citizens of Trumansburgh	54 00
Received from St. John's Church, Framingham, Mass.	30 00
Received from East Cameron Baptist Church	29 00
Received from G. E. B.	10 00
Received from People of Unadilla, N. Y.	15 55
Received from Reformed Dutch Church, Cuddebackville, N. Y.	23 00
Received from Thanksgiving Service at Homer, N. Y.	100 00
Received from Congregational Church, Southport, Ct.	65 35
Received from Darius Sheppardson	2 00
Received from Union Meeting, Morrisiana	11 50
Received from Roseville Presbyterian Church Newark, N. J.	36 00
Received from Wm. Newton	1 00
Received from Grace Church, West Farms	16 35
Received from O. R. Newton	5 00
Received from Union Meeting, First Congregational Church, Norwalk, Conn.	60 15
Received from Congregational Church, Walton N. Y.	100 00
Received from Presbyterian Congregation, Jewett, N. Y.	25 70
Received from Baptist Church, Rose, N. Y.	33 00
Received from South-street Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J.	150 00
Received from Baptist Church, Howard, N. Y.	31 00
Received from M. E. Church, White Plains	30 00
Received from M. Coates and family	2 50
Received from Parish St. Paul, Windsor, Vt.	2 00
Received from Baptist Congregation, Clifton Park	34 45
Received from Reformed Dutch Church, New Paltz	40 50
Received from United Congregations, Gorham	21 45
Received through Rev. H. Fletch, Burlington Flatts	5 00
Received from Congregational Church, Orient, N. Y.	2 00
Received from Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist Churches, Wellsville	28 15
Received from First Presbyterian Church, Aurora, N. Y.	202 15
Received from Ev. Luthern Church, Churchtown, N. J.	53 25
Received from Crawford First Congregational Church, Bullsville	10 25
Received from Churches of Ballston Spa	26 15
Received from Grace Church, Orange, N. J.	120 30
Received through L. Hallock, Stony Brook	7 15
Received from Church of the Redeemer, Morristown	65 71
Received from Church of West New-Hempstead	15 72
Received from Union meeting at Coventry, New-York	23 65
Received from two Congregational Churches of Norwich, Conn.	200 00
Received from Mount Washington Presbyterian Church, Tubby Hook	70 46
Received from Churches at Catskill, N. Y.	165 50
Received from citizens of Shrewsbury	60 00
Received from Church of the Ascension	343 00
Received from Rye M. E. Church	36 50
Received from East Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, Brooklyn	31 76
Received from House of Refuge, Randall's Island	6 50
Received from Second-st. M. E. Church	109 00
Received from Union meeting, Patchogue, L. I.	25 25
Received from Rev. J. Bradshaw, Croton Point	11 00
Received from Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, Fishkill on Hudson	94 45
Received from J. M. Morris	2 00
Received from Rev. G. S. Corwin	10 00
Received from Miss Margaret Merritt	5 00
Received from Fourth German Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, N. Y.	13 00
Received from Presbyterian Church, 5th-avenue, corner 19th-st-st.	1,919 11
Received from Abyssinian Baptist Church	12 00
Received from a friend to the Soldier	1 20
Received from John C. Baldwin	226 00
Received from Presbyterian Church, 5th-avenue, corner 19th-street, additional	100 60
Received from Presbyterian Church, Richford, N. Y.	10 00
Received from Soldiers' Relief Society, Wayne, N. Y.	42 00
Received from Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist Church, Potsdam	41 00
Received from Congregational Church, Lewis, N. Y.	19 00
Received from M. E. Church, Coxsackie	27 00
Received from Union Services at Franklin, N. Y.	32 55
Received from Rev. Mr. Delbut's Church, Guilford, N. Y.	25 00
Received from St. John's Church, Kingston, N. Y.	50 35
Received from M. E. Church, Copenhagen	20 50
Received from S. W. Brewster	45 00
Received from Theodore Gilman	50 00
Received from U. Presbyterian Mission Church, Harlem	32 75
Received from Union of Churches, Canterbury, N. Y.	15 00
Received from Churches at Catskill, additional	10 00
Received from Citizens of Sennett	29 00
Received from G. E. Densimore	2 00
Received from Presbyterian Church, Moscow, N. Y.	29 02
Received from First Baptist Church, Burlington, Vt.	23 37
Received from Rev. J. M. Williams, New Berlin, N. Y.	7 00
Received from Congregational Church, Paramus	18 75
Received from First Presbyterian Church, Medham, N. J.	26 00
Received from Presbyterian Church, Moscow, additional	8 00
Received from Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, Hoboken, N. J.	22 66
Received from Friends in Hackensack, N. J.	10 00
Received from a friend	50 00
Received from Hedding M. E. Church, Jersey City	158 50
Received through Rev. Noah Thomas, Maryland, N. Y.	27 00
Received from Union Meeting at Hamilton, N. Y.	42 26
Received from Reformed P. D. Church at Boardsville, N. J.	8 00
Received from Reformed P. D. Church at Athens, N. Y.	29 00
Received from Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, Bedford, Westchester County	1 00
Received from People of Caton, N. Y.	15 00
Received through Rev. Joel Jewell, West Newark, N. Y.	25 00
Received from Reformed Dutch Church, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.	10 00
Received through Rev. J. Ayre	34 00
Received from Reformed P. Dutch Church, Germantown	10 25
Received from M. E. Church at Gilbert's Mills, N. Y.	5 10
Received from Rev. Wm. Harris	1 00
Received from L. G. Harris	1 00
Received from Theron Cooper	3 00
Received from M. E. Church, Hempstead, L. I.	4 75
Received from Congregational, Methodist and Baptist Churches, Greene, N. Y.	31 00
Received from Baptist Church, Coventry in Greene	26 00
Received from Hiram Taylor	11 00
Received from St. James' Church, Southtown, L. I.	12 00
Received from M. E. Church, Little Falls, N. J.	3 60
Received from Samuel Hall's Son & Co	100 00
Received from Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Reformed Dutch congregations, Cold Spring	42 02
Received from Theo. Elder, M. M. Everts, Lamb's Corner	19 00
Received from Baptist Church, Stone Creek	5 53
Received from Baptist Church, Adamsville, N. Y.	7 50
Received from M. E. Church, at Bakersfield, Vt.	20 00
Received from 86th-st. Presbyterian Church, additional	5 00
Received from Presbyterian and M. E. Church, Montgomery, N. Y.	33 80
Received from Congregations of Stamford and South Gilboa, Conn.	27 15
Received from Jane-st. U. P. Church, additional	1 00
Received from Rev. Dr. Hutton's Church	133 50
Received from Ladies' Christian Commission, Fishkill on the Hudson	25 75
Received from Ladies' Christian Commission, Paterson, N. J.	122 00
Received from Ladies' Christian Commission, Tarrytown, N. Y.	25 00
Received from Ladies' Christian Commission, Cuyler, N. Y.	127 80
Received from Ladies' Christian Commission, Passaic, N. J.	31 00
Received from A Friend	5 00
Received from A Lady	2 00
Received from Reformed Prot. Dutch Church, Tappan, N. Y.	22 02
Received from W. N. Seymour & Co.	20 00
Total	$12,881 35

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1864.
JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer.
No. 56 Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

$300,000.
DE GRAF & TAYLOR
Offer their entire stock at gold prices,
AT NO. 87 BOWERY.

FURNITURE FOR THE HOLIDAYS

AT
REDUCED PRICES.
FR. KRUTINA,
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

WINTER.

If you want Overcoats, also good warm Winter Clothing, in every variety, and at prices less, also Children's Clothing, go to
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the city.

COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
The great panacea for every affection of the THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
It does not dry up the cough, but loosens it, and cleanses the Lungs of all impurities.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
S. W. FOWLER & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by druggists and apothecaries generally.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' MEMORIAL.

The memorial prepared by order of the Corporation of this city relative to the death of the late Archbishop Hughes, is now on
FREE EXHIBITION,
by order of the Special Committee having charge of the same, at the piano warerooms of Julius Bauer & Co., No. 544 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

THE WONDERFUL CANTERING HORSES.

EVERY BOY AND GIRL WANTS ONE!!
INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS.
Price $20 to $50. Call or send stamp for circulars.
S. W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!

We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children.

PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 21 Park Row.
Illustrated Price List furnished on application.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES.

Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen Twenty, Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DR. J. W. SPOOR.

Celebrated Medical Electrician, has opened an office in the Madison-square Hotel, corner of Broadway and 21st-st. Dr. SPOOR applies electricity on the most scientific principles yet discovered, by which he is able, through his superior facilities, in the use of the most celebrated Galvanometory and Electro-Magnetic machines to cure all curable diseases more easily, more effectually and in less time than by any other system of practice. Call and see. Consultation free.

A MERCHANT AND GENTLEMAN DEsires a traveling companion for his son, who, though not an invalid, is advised by physicians to take one or more voyages, and purposes visiting California, Japan and India, (seventeen years of age.) A man of integrity and properly recommended, would find a good opportunity for travel and liberal remuneration. Address, with recommendations, A. G. P. D., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE. The best in the world. Harmless, reliable. The only perfect restorative for gray hair. Sold by all druggists. Office, No. 10 University-place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW WORK BY IK MARVEL.

A COMPANION VOLUME TO "MY FARM OF EDGEWOOD."

SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York, will have ready Dec. 10,

WET DAYS AT EDGEWOOD.

1 vol., 12mo., on Tinted Paper.....Price $2.

This work gives a brief survey of the whole subject of Agricultural and Rural Literature down to the present century, and abounds with pastoral gems from the Poets, thrown in by way of interlude.

By genial and acute criticism and appropriate extracts, the reader is brought face to face with the olden worthies of the Agricultural world—smiles at their quaint peculiarities, and learns to appreciate the practical wisdom they display, though, perchance, in an uncouth garb.

The work is unique in our literature, and throws round a familiar subject a halo of scholarship and poetical feeling with a singularly attractive result.

No country resident should be without this resource for his "wet days," that the writer found so effectual in dispelling the tedium of a rainy season.

It forms a very natural complementary volume to the "Farm of Edgewood," by same author.

NOW READY, NEW EDITIONS OF IK MARVEL'S WORKS.

I. MY FARM OF EDGEWOOD. 1 vol., $2

FINANCIAL.

JOHN PONDIR,
NO. 33 PINE-STREET.
PETROLEUM OIL STOCK BROKER.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COM'Y.
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS:
President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., Gen'l Resident Superintendent.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, N. Y.
DIRECTORS:
AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
ERN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardenstein, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., N. York.
ITS LANDS ARE PUT INTO THE COMPANY AT the unprecedented low price of one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for oil-boring territory; and terms its
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $25 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
$2,000,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
THESE LANDS are located on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL BORING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT.
Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,
L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 61 Wall-st.
250,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn.
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription price $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
OFFICERS:
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PRIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
Books are open for subscription at the office of the company, No. 24 Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
The lands of the company are situated in the heart of the Oil Region, and include portions of those well-known localities, the McElhenny farm, the two McClintock farms, and other proved and valuable working territories, including over two thousand acres of the best oil territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now under process of successful development, and oil is already regularly and largely produced from several wells upon them.
Address the company, Post-office Box No. 5,368, New-York.

MILWAUKIE AND PRAIRIE DUCHIEN RAILWAY.
TO THE BONDHOLDERS.
Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund October 1, 1864, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the trust deed, $60,500 of said Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, viz:
Nos. 48, 93, 181, 199, 221, 223, 266, 267, 300, 332, 336, 403, 420, 424, 434, 435, 496, 503, 547, 630, 631, 685, 705, 716, 736, 738, 822, 907, 933, 944, 945, 977, 1194, 1154, 1226, 1242, 1263, 1276, 1286, 1378, 1388, 1402, 1431, 1505, 1631, 1666, 1711, 1850, 1861, 1892, 2011, 2110, 2210, 2213, 2216, 2222, of $1000 each and 1876, 2026, 2032, 2054, 2387, 2623, 2631, of $500 each.
The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 56 Exchange-place, City of New-York.
The above bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1865. The next payment will be due April 1, 1865.
W. SCHALL,
By A. GOETZELS, Att'y, } Trust's.
N. A. COWDREY,

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 TREASURY LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The subscription books of this company will close on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Dec. 7, 1864, at its offices in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia.
LEONARD & MANLY,
New-York Agents, No. 56 Beaver-st.
SPENCER, VILA & CO.,
Boston, Mass.
H. S. LEECH,
Farquhar Buildings, Philadelphia.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
The Board of Trustees of this Company have ordered an installment of Forty per cent upon its capital stock, payable at the Office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., on Monday, December 5, during the usual bank-hours.
WILLIAM P. ALDRICH, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1864.

WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGE BONDS.
County bonds issued for bounties.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad bonds.
Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad stock.
All descriptions of railroad stocks and securities not sold at the Stock Boards, bought and sold on commission.
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

GOLD BONDS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.
We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.
Interest at ten per cent. in gold.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 226, Laws of 1850, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1864.
I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, to anticipate the payment of the Coupons maturing on the first of January next on the Public Debt of the United States, and will be prepared to make such payment on and after the 16th inst. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.
The interest on the registered bonds cannot be paid until the books of the Treasury are settled and schedule prepared.
JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

TO THE POLICY HOLDERS OF THE EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.—Parties holding policies of the East River Insurance Company will please present them at their early convenience, at the office of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, No. 12 Wall-st., to exchange them for policies of the latter company.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1864. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT HAS stopped the conversion of the following Seven-Thirty Notes of the October issue, and all persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, viz.: Numbers 1,384 to 1,392, inclusive, nine notes of $1,000 each, indorsed Belon Buffum; and numbers 12,038 and 12,620, of $500 each, indorsed by R. A. Holden & Co. Information in regard to said notes may be left with Messrs. T. L. TAYLOR & REED, No. 5 Broad-st., New-York.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of the New-York and New-Haven Railway Company, Dec. 1, 1864, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons on and after said date, at the Bank of the Republic, or at the Company's Office, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1864. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the NEW-YORK and NOVA SCOTIA GOLD COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 3 Hanover-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M. on special business.
D. C. HEWSON, Secretary.

$16,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 7 per cent on city real estate; fee simple. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.
We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and save the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

150 SHARES
British American Coal Company Stock. Par value $50. Subscription price, full paid stock, $25. For sale by
KRUGLER & WIGGINS,
No. 38 Beaver-st., corner of William-st., New-York.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO &, Co., No. 84 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON.
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OIL WELLS AND OIL LANDS,
For sale by S. COCKCROFT,
No. 165 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, } No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 612, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1087, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, } No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on an after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO., } No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.
SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 20, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREGORY GOLD MINING CO., } No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GREGORY GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of December, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Officers of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting. M. F. HAZEN, Secretary.

A RARE CHANCE OFFERED COMMISsion stock or banking houses to obtain the services of a thoroughly experienced and competent man of integrity and first-class connections. Would prefer out of door duties as far as possible, though perfectly able to superintend office labors of a financial character. First-class and responsible parties treated with, especially such as offer more inducements than an ornamental position to a talented and steady worker. Address TAX, Times Office, Box No. 115.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age, who has served in the field for three years, as an officer of one of our city regiments; has good health, fair business habits and energy of character to succeed in what he undertakes, if possible. I want a permanent situation, where I can make myself valuable to myself and employer. Good references furnished, and, if required, security. Address HOWARD, Box No. 158 Times Office.

COTTON PLANTATIONS.—THE ADVERTIser was interested in working a plantation this year under the free-labor system, which has proved a success, and will leave in a few days for a crop next year. Additional capital would be acceptable. Several most respectable merchants are interested. For information, address Box No. 586 New-York Post-office.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE SIXTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$579,161 21
Average amount of Specie and Lawful Money..	153,704 27
Average amount of Deposits.....	390,297 86
Average amount of Circulation.....	192,000 00

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT TRACT OF OIL land, located in Venango County, Penn., including interest in wells now producing. This property is worthy the attention of intending companies and others. Particulars of WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 132 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OCEANIC PETROLEUM COMPANY
DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of ONE PER CENT on the Capital Stock ($2,000,000) will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 134 Malden-lane, on the 20th inst., from the earnings of the Company to the 1st December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst.
WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1864.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
SECOND DIVIDEND. The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable Dec. 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, N. Y. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 14th Dec., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., } No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the common stock of this company, payable on and after the 20th day of December next, at this office, on all stock registered in New-York, and at Toledo, Ohio, on the stock registered there.
The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 24th of December.
A. BOODY, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY will pay on demand a quarterly dividend of two per cent., free of Government tax, at No. 237 Broadway. J. W. BAKER, Treasurer, pro tem.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—WANTED AN INTELligent, able partner, American, in a drygoods commission house, at a liberal compensation. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, M., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STEAMTUG, SEVenty-five tons burden, with two 17-inch cylinders, 7½-foot wheel, built in 1855. The boat is now in running order, and engaged in harbor and sea towing. Apply at No. 168 South-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER-SHOP, DOING A good business, with a five years' lease. Inquire at No. 112 Broadway, Room No. 3, up stairs.

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.
DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
BY D. M. SEAMAN, NO. 14 PINE-ST.
27TH-ST.—Near 6th-av., 3-story brick, (immediate possession,) $10,000.
26TH-ST.—Near Lexington-av., 3-story brick, $13,000.
42D-ST.—Near Broadway, 4-story brown-stone, $30,000.
47TH-ST.—Near 7th-av., 4-story brown-stone, $30,000.
52D-ST.—Near 9th-av., three 3-story brown-stone, each $11,000.
4TH-ST.—(Albion-place) 4-story brick, $14,000.
ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—Extra large house and stable on 9th-st., $22,000.
15TH-ST.—Near Stuyvesant-square, 3-story, $95,000.
LEROY-ST.—3-story and attic, $6,000.
23D-ST.—Near 2d-av., 3-story brick, $6,500.
19TH-ST.—Three lots and factory, engine, &c., (rents for $7,000,) $30,000.
ROOSEVELT-ST.—No. 17, brick buildings, $11,500.
BROADWAY.—Near 37th-st., 4-story brick, $15,000.
2D-AV.—Near 37th-st., houses and furniture, $6,750.
4TH-AV.—Corner 29th-st., 4-story brick, $15,000.
6TH-AV.—A corner, west side, above 23d-st., $22,000.
6TH-AV.—Near 41th-st., 3-story brick, $8,500.
8TH-AV.—Near 28th-st., 4-story brick, $11,000.
WOOSTER-ST.—Near Bleecker, 3-story brick, $12,000.
WANTED.
Bowery property. Also, first-class and medium houses.
Real Estate, Stocks, &c., sold at auction, and private sales on favorable terms.
T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT Francis E. Pinto's warehouse, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of Robert Murray, Esq., United States Marshal.
CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER ANNIE, consisting of
Cotton—519 bales cotton.
Tobacco—68 drums, 70 kegs, 89 boxes manufactured tobacco.
Spirits Turpentine—13 bbls. spirits turpentine.
Catalogues and samples of the cotton are now ready.
T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF COTTON.
MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at Francis E. Pinto's warehouse, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by order of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal,
TWENTY-NINE BALES OF COTTON.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., No. 36 Pine-st., will offer for sale at auction, to close an estate, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, 1864, at 12½ o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., two tracts of land finely timbered, with red and white oak, consisting of 225 acres, situated on Stewart's Run, Alleghany township, Venango County, Penn., known as lots 210 and 220, 7 miles from Titusville, 6 from Plumersville, 4 from Tionesta. One tract of 125 acres has the stream running through it, and every indication of oil which has been found on the stream a short distance from it. The other tract in sight and within one mile of it.
E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—SPLENDID SET OF French crystal glassware.—Included in my sale of TUESDAY, 6th inst., at No. 73 Murray-st., will be sold, at 1 o'clock, for the benefit of the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission, 130 pieces best cut glass, including goblets, wines, champagnes, liquors, decanters, fruit bowls, &c., cost $350, to which attention is invited.
T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY) DEC. 6, AT 11 o'clock, within the store,
2,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
5 bales Walnuts.
5 cases Citron.

FOR SALE.

WHARF PROPERTY.
Valuable wharf property and water right for sale, together with half the block of land between Horatio and Gansevoort sts., being the block of land next to the proposed city market. Terms easy. Apply to
EDWARD GREEN, Executor,
No. 521 West-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON THE HEIGHTS, a good three-story, high-stoop brick house, 25 feet wide, with a vacant lot one side, suitable for a stable. This is a good opportunity for any gentleman wishing to have a genteel residence, with stable, for a low price. Price, $14,000. Terms easy. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY-FIVE ACRES, in Queens County, Long Island, about 15 miles from New-York, on the Long Island Railroad; a new house and barn on the premises. The farm is in good working order; soil loamy and free from stone; terms easy. For further particulars inquire of RICHARD D. ALLIGER, Lenox Fire Insurance Co., No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST DAIRY FARMS on the Hudson River, situate at West Park, immediately opposite Hyde Park, and containing 180 acres, 135 of which are under good cultivation; rest heavily timbered; there are two good farm houses, good outbuildings, &c. Price $125 per acre. Permits of WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE beautifully located on 8th-av., (Murray Hill,) containing all the latest modern improvements and recently fitted up in a most complete manner. Price $38,000. Possession immediate. Permits of WHARTON BROTHERS. No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OR SIX FIRST-CLASS PHILAdelphia brick houses, three-stories basement, and cellar; gas, water, Beebe range, &c., on 125th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Possession at once. Will exchange for Rynd Farm Oil Stock. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., or J. C. SAUNDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, finished in the best style, hard-wood doors, blinds, stairs, &c., and elegant site, corner of 38th-st. and Lexington-av. Inquire of GEORGE J. HAMILTON, Builder, No. 297 Lexington-av., nearly opposite.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SMALL GOTHIC house, with 20 acres of land, at Spring Valley, Rockland County. This is a beautifully located place, and worthy of attention. Price $5,500. Apply to
WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWELVE LOTS IN 74TH-ST., NEAR the 8th-av., having a fine view of the Central Park; will be sold low if applied for immediately. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & Co., Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FACTORY FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, NEW Jersey; suitable for manufacturing purposes; central and well lighted. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR EXCHANGE—THE VALUABLE STORE property, No. 12 Bowery, for a first-class dwelling up town and furniture, if furnished. Address Box No. 3,568 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 35 ACRES OF LAND near White Plains, Westchester County, with dwelling, carriage-house, barns, granaries, &c. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PARCEL OF SIX LOTS, ON 109th and 110th sts., near Third-avenue Railroad. Price $625 per lot. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SIX VERY DESIRABLE RESIdences; all the modern improvements; 2d-av., and vicinity of St. Mark's Church.
JNO. H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

$3,500.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND 12 acres of good land, beautifully located 14 miles in Jersey; good buildings, plenty of fruit, &c.
WELLING & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING, STABLES AND 21 lots of land, corner of Broadway and 101st-st.; one of the most complete residences in the City of New-York. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—THREE-story high stoop in West 28th-st., in perfect order, immediate possession; house and furniture $11,000. Permits of PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DIBOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. No commissions allowed.

TO LET.

TO RENT,
FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, MEETINGS, &c., &c.,
THE ELEGANT LARGE HALL,
With DRAWING-ROOMS, SUPPER-ROOMS, KITCHEN and BAR attached,
Broadway, corner 34th-st.,
known as
EVERETT ROOMS.
The above, most centrally situated, has just been completed and handsomely fitted up, making the most desirable public hall in the city.
Apply at the hall,
or of E. D. LAWRENCE,
No. 55 West 33d-st.

TO LEASE—FOR 20 YEARS, FROM MAY NEXT, with privilege of a second term, the premises now occupied by DELMONICO, corner Broadway and Chambers sts. Lot 50 feet 11 inches on Broadway. For full particulars apply to JOHN TOWNSEND, JR., No. 5 Beekman-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-story brown-stone house, 17 feet wide, in perfect order, elegantly furnished, on Murray Hill, to a small private family without children; to rent for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE—IN FITZRAY-PLACE—with or without a stable, to be let for the Winter; a large, double, three-story house, plainly furnished. For terms and permit to see the same, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, WITH immediate possession—A large front and back parlor and extension room (or back parlor and extension room only if required; very suitable for a doctor or dentist. Apply on the premises, No. 74 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 57TH-AV. HOTEL, a first-class four-story house, 26 feet wide, and the furniture for sale; house elegantly furnished throughout; possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A small farm with cottage-house and barn-house, on the East River, ten miles from the city. Rent only $500 and repairs, a year. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO 10 WOOSTER-STREET. Rent, $350 per annum. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 331 9th-av. Possession immediately.

TO LET—TWO LOFTS, TOGETHER WITH eight-horse engine in building, No. 125 av. D. Inquire of A MILLS.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN and wife, on the second floor of house No. 203 East 23d-st.; rent $26 a month, including gas.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—A PART OF A HOUSE, or four or five rooms, in a respectable part of the city—east side preferred. Address G. B. E., Box No. 138 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF a house, unfurnished, in a respectable neighborhood. Address, stating terms, O. W., Box No. 150 Times Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE country, near and accessible to New-York by rail or boat, at a moderate rent; would lease for one or three years. Address Box No. 5,649 New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, } FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 10, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:
ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory; to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders are to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.
The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No 1; 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2; and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.
No additional per cent ge will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The amount of bonds required will be as follows.

On Route No. 1	$100,000
On Route No. 2	200,000
On Route No. 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," "2," or "3," as the case may be; and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.
Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.
Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a pace of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
H. C. HODGES, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

[No. 15.] CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, } CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 30, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with—
Camp Colors, for Infantry, army standard,
Hospital Tent Poles, sets, army standard,
Wall Tent Poles, sets, army standard,
Hospital Tent Pins, large, army standard,
Hospital Tent Pins, small, army standard,
Wall Tent Pins, large, army standard,
Wall Tent Pins, small, army standard,
Company Order Books, army standard,
Company Clothing Account Books, army standard,
Company Descriptive Books, army standard,
Company Morning Report Books, army standard,
Post Order Books, army standard,
Post Morning Report Books, army standard,
Post Letter Books, army standard,
Post Guard Report Books, army standard,
Regimental General Order Books, army standard,
Regimental Letter Books, army standard,
Regimental Descriptive Books, army standard,
Regimental Index Books, army standard,
Record Target Practice Books, army standard,
Samples of the standard articles may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1864, and preference will be given to bidders agreeing to complete their deliveries within three months from date of commencement.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope, "Proposal for [here insert the name of the article offered]," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, 12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:
HOSPITAL TENTS AND FLIES, Army Standard. The Tents to be made of 28½-inch Cotton Duck, to weigh 12 ounces to the linear yard. The Flies to be made of 28½-inch Cotton Duck, to weigh 10 ounces to the linear yard.
SHELTER TENTS, Army Standard. To be made of Cotton Duck, 33½ inches wide, to weigh 8 ounces to the linear yard.
All the above Tents and Flies to be made according to the specifications adopted by the Quartermaster's Department.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.
Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.
Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required in each bid, can

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$133 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on Board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,712	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,313	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Frowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON, FOR HAVRE, will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on WEDNESDAY, 7th December. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Dec. 24.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan. 21.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 31 Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin state-rooms, $75 to $100, according to location of state-room. Second cabin, $50.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
By special request the steamship GUIDING STAR, sailing from New-York Dec. 17, will call at Havana to land passengers.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 10
CITY OF GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 24
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan. 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway.
Forward PACKAGES,
VALUABLES and MONEY,
to any part of EUROPE,
By steamer every week.
DRAFTS on Europe in sums to suit.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship GEO. WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
Will leave pier No 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M.
The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
Passage, first-class, $75.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The FUNG SHUEY will follow.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Dec. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Dec. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No. 29, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. BABCOCK.
First Cabin, Saloon, and Deck Rooms, $325; First Cabin, Between Deck Rooms, $300; Second Cabin, open berth, $225; Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children 6 to 12 years, one-half rates; Children under 6 years, one quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 10 cents a pound.
This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 750 miles. There is no charge for meals on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.
For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
After this date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the 20th of every month.

FOR HAVANA—THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP MORO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE one or two gentlemen, who would be willing to room together, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays. House pleasantly located near 4th-st. Good references required. Apply at No. 59 West 16th-st.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, for one, two or three gentlemen, not above 14th-st. Address, stating terms, G. W., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE adults in the vicinity of Fifth or Madison-avs., from the 10th or 20th inst.; references exchanged. Address Box No. 5,000 Post-office.

AT 174, 176 AND 178 BLEECKER-ST., a few blocks west of Broadway, pleasant rooms, with excellent board, from $6 to $12; families accordingly.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.:
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
4:00 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily. J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
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THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
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Class now forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10½.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED BY the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto: Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Kittell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Calvin H. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased; Joseph H. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hollis Hunnewell, The Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company; J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis W. Tappan, John S. Missroon, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties heretofore to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the court-house in the City of Schenectady, in the County of Schenectady on the first Tuesday in January next, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof,
CHARLES G. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.
DATED Nov. 21, 1864.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROS., DENTISTS.—HAVing disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25. Silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. We guarantee to extract teeth without pain, or make no charge. Patients are delighted with the gas. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

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Fourth time of Mrs. Inchbald's attractive comedy, revised and adapted by Mr. Lester Wallack,
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY,
and Buckstone's laughable piece
RURAL FELICITY.
WEDNESDAY—First time this season, and with a novel distribution, the popular play of MASKS AND FACES.
THURSDAY—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY, and RURAL FELICITY.
FRIDAY—143d night of Mr. Lester Wallack's great play, ROSEDALE.
Mr. Boucicault's new comedy is postponed for a few nights, in consequence of the great demand for seats to witness the present attractive performances.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER will be repeated shortly.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; overture at 7¾ o'clock.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GRAND CONCERT.
Mlle. EUGENIE BARNETCHE'S
GRAND CONCERT,
On THURSDAY, DEC. 8,
The following eminent artists:
Mme. ELENA D'ANGRI,
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Signor ABELLA, will assist
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TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH,
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THIRTY-FIRST WEEK
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REMARKABLE SUCCESS,
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CONSTANTLY CROWDED HOUSES,
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HIGHLY-FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
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SEDGWICK'S CONCERTINA PERFORMANCES!
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.
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The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
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JOHN HOLMES.
Sworn before me. G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.
I saw JOHN HOLMES and know the above to be true.
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Dr. Heine guarantees a perfect and lasting cure. He refers to hundreds that have been cured twenty-five years ago. His treatment is positively without fail in all scrofulous, hereditary and all other chronic diseases. Instead of spending months of misery under the care of other physicians, or in hospitals, or swallowing pounds of iodid potas, mercury, syrups, &c., you can be cured in a very short time by Dr. Heine's new treatment. Office No. 54 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. His practice in recently-contracted diseases as well as in constitutional affections is original, excelling Ricord or any other, and is acknowledged by every scientific man to be the only reliable system, always guaranteeing a radical cure.

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All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
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IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
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THE CONNIE SOOGAH,
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ORIGINAL SPLENDOR AND COMPLETENESS.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
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FROM EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE,
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SLOTH BEARS FROM HINDOSTAN,
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ETC., ETC., ETC.
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On MONDAY next will be produced the London sensation,
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YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO
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FIVE SQUARE YARDS OF JOKES,
SIXTEEN CUBIC FEET OF FINE MORAL SENTIMENT,
FOUR RODS OF SAD AND BEAUTIFUL PATHOS,
A DOOR-YARD FULL OF BURNING ELOQUENCE.
A SMALL BLACK TRAVELING BAG containing
Phosphorescent Quips,
PETROLEUM OIL PAINTINGS by the HIGH OLD MASTERS, &c., &c., &c.,
ALL MOVING TO BEAUTIFUL MUSIC,
AT
ARTEMUS WARD'S PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT OF LIFE AMONG THE MORMONS,
At DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
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A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE is desirous of giving private lessons to collegians and to young men preparing for College. He can give satisfactory references. Address Box No. 2,125

THE SEIZURE OF THE FLORIDA.

Letter from Gen. James Watson Webb to the Brazilian Government—Apology and Reparation Promised—The Course of Brazil and of England toward the Rebels Renewed.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, RIO DE JANEIRO, OCT. 24, 1864.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note of this date from his Excellency Senor JOAN PEDRO DIAS VIEIRA of the Council of His Majesty the Emperor, Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which he calls the attention of the undersigned to an alleged violation of the neutrality of Brazil and the offence thus given to its sovereignty by the Commander of the United States corvette *Wachusett*, in capturing in the port of Bahia an armed vessel, which, under the name of the *Florida*, is styled a vessel of war, belonging to certain States of the Federal Union that are now, and have been for three years, in rebellion against the Government of the United States, and a vessel which the said Government declares has no nationality, and insists, in all respects and for all purposes, that she is a pirate.

The undersigned has no official information in regard to the alleged capture and violation of the neutrality and sovereignty of Brazil beyond that contained in the note of his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He accepts, however, the exposition of his Excellency as exact in all its particulars, reserving, nevertheless, the right to amend any errors which may have occurred in the statement, from the fact that it is only an exparte relation from the authorities of Bahia.

The undersigned, before entering upon graver international questions to which his attention has been called, judges that it is competent for him, as an act of justice to his Government and his country, to make some observations as to whether the people who rebelled against the United States are actually a belligerent power, and not a band of rebellious traitors against the Government to which they owe allegiance; of which they always formed a part, and from which, for purposes of war or peace, they were never separated. The facts of the case in regard to their pretensions to constitute a belligerent power against the United States, are here considered. The war now waging between the Government of the United States on the one part, and the Southern people on the other, commenced on the 12th of April, 1861, and was known in England about the 1st of May in the same year. Six days afterward, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declared in the House of Commons that probably the English Government would recognize these rebels as a belligerent Power, and fifteen days after the English Government received notice that a rebellion had broken out in our country—a misfortune to which all nations are subject, and from which neither England nor Brazil is exempt—the Queen of England, by proclamation, recognized those in rebellion against the Government at Washington as a belligerent Power, and as possessing in her ports all the rights and privileges of belligerents; thus considering them, in every respect, equal to those against whom they rebelled. In brief, England degraded the Government of the United States to the level of those who are in open rebellion against its authority, and elevated the rebels to a position of equality with a powerful nation, with which she had professed a disposition to entertain the most friendly relations, both commercial and political.

This act of the British Government was as much a *casus belli* as would have been the recognition of the independence and sovereignty of the so-called Confederate States. It would unquestionably have been so considered, if France and other European Powers had not immediately sustained the great injustice of England, to which Brazil also, as soon as possible, gave her sanction and approval.

The undersigned does not undertake to say that, by adopting such a course, Brazil was actuated by any hostile sentiment to a neighboring and always friendly power, and one which has always recognized the obligations existing between herself and the States of this continent, to sustain reciprocally the American system of politics as distinct from that of Europe. It is quite probable that she so proceeded, because it is the custom of Brazil to follow a policy in accordance with that recognized by the European Powers. Nevertheless, I cannot but regard the act as precipitate, badly inspired, and a manifest injustice to a neighboring and friendly power. Let your Excellency now ask yourself what would have been the sentiments of Brazil, if, after learning of disturbances and rebellion in the interior of the Brazilian empire, the Government of the United States, without examining into the nature of the rebellion, and ignorant alike of its cause or its justification—if any such existed—should unite itself with European Powers to acknowledge as belligerents the rebellious Provinces, and thus elevate its rebels to a position equal to that of the Imperial Government, giving them equal rights in their ports as belligerents, and making them in every respect the equals of the Government against which they rebelled?

Without the least doubt such a proceeding would have been considered as a most flagrant act perpetrated by the maritime Powers against a weaker but friendly nation, and as a good *casus belli*. Unquestionably, Brazil would have so considered it; but, if she did not judge it expedient to declare war against the United States for the perpetration of this outrage, she would still have the right to remonstrate against it as an unfriendly and unjust act, to which she submitted only because she was not able to repel it.

This is precisely what the United States was obliged to do—not being able to declare war against the whole world, and, at the same time, repress a gigantic rebellion. If she had thus acted, she would, on the one hand, have secured to the rebels the triumph of the rebellion, and, on the other, involved the dismemberment of a great American power whose existence is so important for the development of constitutional representative government, and so necessary to protect the States of the American Continent against European intervention. There is no doubt that the intention of Great Britain in acknowledging the rebels as belligerents—if we consider their principal journals and the speeches of their principal men, both in and out of Parliament, as interpreters of her views—was to achieve by indirect means what she could not attain by methods more direct.

England had as much right to declare that our Government was obliterated and the Union dissolved by acknowledging the sovereignty and independence of our rebels within two weeks after having heard of the rebellion, as she had to concede to them the rights of belligerents. But she lacked the courage to make this declaration in the face of Europe, and to meet the just indignation which would have fallen upon her. Instead of this, she struck us a blow which she well knew might justly be made a cause of war, but which she also knew we were not in a position to resent, and the consequences of which she nevertheless might well believe—as our rebels certainly did—would be the dismemberment of the great American Republic.

Great Britain being the first commercial and maritime Power of the world, the other nations of Europe, followed by Brazil on this continent, were very naturally led to adopt her proclamation without perceiving its tendency to place the greatest part of our commerce in the hands of our only commercial rival, and also without the least intention on their part to do an injustice to the United States, or to assist the rebels to protract or even, possibly, to consummate the triumph of the rebellion.

Such was, however, the effect of the unjust policy inaugurated by Great Britain. It was adopted without reflection by all the Powers of Europe, friends of the United States, and also on the American continent by her steadfast friend, Brazil. It was not only an unjust proceeding on the part of those Powers, but it had even been the act of a single country it would still have given a stimulus to the rebellion. If the other nations had entertained for us the least part of the kindness and toleration that we have always had for others, and if they had shown he same respect for international rights which thy have displayed toward rebellion and civil war, the rebellion, in the absence of foreign intervention, would have been suppressed more than two years ago with but a small portion of the sacrifice which we have been obliged to make, and there would have been no occasion for the undersigned to express his profound regret for the unfortunate occurrence which provoked the note of your Excellency and compels the present reply.

The Government of the United States, by the intervention of the undersigned, protests against the right of Brazil to acknowledge our rebels as belligerents, and to concede to them the rights and privileges of belligerents. The same Government directed similar protests to all the Governments that were induced to follow the example of England in their ignorance of the tendency of such an acknowledgment. This protest was also sent to Brazil and other friendly powers.

[Here follows a quotation.]

The Government of the United States particularly instructed the undersigned to make manifest to Brazil its confidence and friendship. Their sentiments had their origin in the similarity of their respective Constitutions, the general disposition of their respective peoples, and the political obligations on the part of each as neighbors—they being the two principal Powers on the American Continent.

Animated by such sentiments for Brazil, the Government of the United States will feel regret at learning that a Commander in the navy, without any instructions or authority whatever, took upon himself the responsibility to capture one of the piratical cruisers of our rebels while she was anchored in the port of Bahia; and the undersigned believes himself to be authorized to assure your Excellency that all the reparation which honor and justice exact will be very freely offered, and much more freely and promptly than if the act had been committed by an American cruiser in the waters of the most powerful nation of the world. But, while making this reparation, the Government of the United States will offer, without doubt, her *amende honorable* under protest. She will say to Brazil that she denies in toto any nation or nations, as soon as rebellion breaks out in the dominions of any friendly power, and without any examination or investigation whatever, and without knowing or pretending to know the merits of the contest, the right to declare that the rebels constitute a belligerent power, and by means of a proclamation open to them all the ports of the world on terms equal to those conceded to the nation against which they rebel. She will maintain that inasmuch as the [illegible] and not recognized, [illegible] cannot clothe their ships with the nationality necessary to give them the character of men-of-war. All their vessels, consequently, are neither more nor less than pirates. She will proclaim, as heretofore, that a ship constructed in English ports, and by English mechanics, and with English funds, armed and equipped by Englishmen, with an English crew to navigate and fight; which goes out of an English port with the English flag, with the avowed purpose of destroying the commerce of a friendly Power—perhaps her commercial and political rival—and which undertakes to capture and destroy the commerce of the friendly Power under the ridiculous pretense that she is a man-of-war belonging to the rebels—without ever having entered a rebel port—is neither more nor less than a pirate which the nation whose commerce she molests, according to all the principles of equity and justice recognized by civilized and Christian communities, has the right to pursue and destroy in any quarter of the world.

But the Government of the United States will say, at the same time, to Brazil that the Powers of the world being in accord against her—though certainly without intention of wrong—and being denied her international rights in consequence of this accord, she finds herself obliged to submit to what she cannot resist, as she has stated to all the nations, including Brazil, of whose desire to act justly she does not doubt. Submitting, however, as she does, because she is obliged to do so, and recognizing the right of those pirates to enjoy protection in the ports of England and France simply because she cannot resist it, the Government of the United States will not withhold from Brazil one iota of that reparation which, under the same circumstances and in her present embarrassed relation, she would be obliged to concede to England.

The United States, while submitting to the great injustice which has been done her, observes the strictest neutrality towards all; and being constrained to acknowledge before the European Powers the new doctrine which, by a glance of the eye and a stroke of the pen, converts the rebel of yesterday into the belligerent of to-day, with all the rights, immunities, honors and privileges of the Power against which it rebels, acknowledges also, but under protest, the new doctrine in relation to Brazil, and will hasten to give her all the necessary reparation for the alleged violation of neutrality which has happened to this Empire.

Neither the United States nor the undersigned are directly or indirectly responsible for this occurrence. It was not ordered or authorized either by the Government of the United States or by the undersigned, and it will be by his Government as it is by the undersigned, a source of sincere regret, that if such an accident was necessarily to happen, it did not occur in the waters of a Power which, in fifteen day s after being informed of the rebellion in the United States, encouraged our rebels by granting them belligerent rights—an act which her people approved of, and which our rebels considered as calculated to bring upon us all the evils which have since resulted from it, and which might have brought about the dissolution of the American Union.

Thus replying to the note of your Excellency, and accepting as facts the statements of which the undersigned has no knowledge, the undersigned very frankly, in his own name, and also in behalf of his Government, under the circumstances already stated, disavows, with his force, the capture of the pirate *Florida* in the waters of Brazil. In the dispatches which he has sent to Washington, he has always expressed his desire to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two principal nations of the American Continent.

Such being, as the undersigned has no doubt, the feelings and intentions of Brazil, as also of the United States, he does not apprehend in the least that these sentiments can be disturbed by the acts of the commander of one of our vessels-of-war, or by those of an excited people, smarting under what they regard as a national injury.

In the perfect conviction that the Government of the United States will promptly do all that is consistent with its proper dignity and the honor and dignity of Brazil, the undersigned asks your Excellency to excuse this hasty note, and renew the expression of his distinguished consideration.

JAMES WATSON WEBB.

The First Army Corps.

OFFICIAL ORDER REGARDING ITS ORGANIZATION.

[CIRCULAR No. 86.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1864.

ENLISTMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE FIRST CORPS.

First—Persons desiring and qualified to enlist in the First Army Corps, Gen. HANCOCK commanding, under General Orders No. 287, current series, from this office, are hereby authorized to present themselves to any United States District Provost-Marshal, who, if the applicant or party be qualified, will furnish a free transportation pass to Washington, D. C., where recruits will be duly enlisted and mustered into the service of the United States. The applicant must satisfy the Provost-Marshal that he is an able-bodied man, fit for military service, and that he has been honorably discharged after the expiration of two years' service, by exhibiting his discharge, or in the necessary absence of that paper, by presenting such other evidence as the Provost-Marshal may require. No person will be forwarded until he has satisfied the Provost-Marshal that he is acting in good faith, with a view to enlistment. In case of doubt as to the physical fitness, he will not be forwarded until he shall have been certified to be fit by the surgeon of the Board of Enrollment, which certificate shall be retained by the Provost-Marshal, and a copy forwarded to the Adjutant-General by the Provost-Marshal. Surgeons of the Board of Enrolment shall examine any applicant sent to them by the Provost-Marshal, and give a certificate as to his fitness for military service; and any surgeon refusing or neglecting to make such examination, will be dismissed. Provost-Marshals will be prepared to furnish qualified applicants promptly with information and with transportation. Any person falsely representing himself as a recruit, and as designing to enlist in the First Army Corps, and failing to offer himself as such recruit, or by any means fraudulently procuring transportation, shall be deemed guilty of defrauding the Government, and will be punished by court-martial or military commission.

ENLISTMENTS, MUSTERS AND CREDITS.

Second. All enlistments and musters will be made at the rendezvous near Washington, by the Corps Commissary of Musters and his assistants, specially assigned to that duty, and in accordance with the recruiting and mustering regulations of the army. Recruits will be credited to the district in which they or their families are domiciled. As evidences of place or domicile the affidavit of the recruit will be required. If it shall be subsequently ascertained that the place of domicile has not been correctly given, the credit will be taken from the place to which it was erroneously assigned, and transferred to the proper place of domicile of the recruit. Credits will be reported as for an army corps in the field, and as directed in circular No. 52, current series, from this office.

ORGANIZATION.

Third.—The organization of the corps will be by successive regiments—that is, one regiment must be fully recruited before another is commenced. Each regiment will be recruited in like manner by successive companies. The organization of regiments and companies must conform to that prescribed for the infantry arm by paragraph 82 mustering regulations.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—APPOINTMENTS AND MUSTERS.

Fourth, Applicants for appointments as officers will address and forward their applications in writing to the "Adjutant-General of the army, Washington, D. C." At least two years service will be necessary, and the applicant must give his military history in full, embracing therein as follows: First, date of original entry into service, second, regiment or organization in which services have been rendered; third, rank at date of entry into service; fourth, if out of service, date and cause of discharge, rank at date thereof, and organization in which service was last rendered; fifth, the applicant's address must be clearly stated in all cases. Applicants must be able to pass examination before a board of examiners. Officers appointed will receive the necessary instructions. The appointment will be subject to revocation in case the requisite number of men is not enlisted to perfect the organization, and will be subject to the approval and confirmation of the Senate.

Fifth. On application by the Governor of any State recruiting officers will be designated for such State.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Brutal Assault and Robbery.

FIVE MEN UNDER ARREST.

Mr. HIRAM TIBBETS, residing at No. 203 West Twenty-seventh-street, appeared before Justice LEDWITH yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and made complaint against five young men, named John Cannon, Peter Rooney, Robert Johnson, John Darcy and John McGuire. These persons are charged by TIBBETTS with having made a felonious assault on him, and with having robbed him of a gold watch and chain valued at $150. From the testimony it appears that TIBBETTS went into a saloon on Seventh-avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, kept by the prisoner JOHNSON. He there called for a drink and paid for it. While he was drinking, he was suddenly struck a powerful blow in the face, and another in the left eye, by one of the accused, but which one TIBBETTS does not know. The result of these blows was to fell TIBBETTS to the floor, and rendering him partially insensible. While he was lying thus, he was robbed of his gold watch and chain, which have not been recovered. As soon as he was able, TIBBETTS gave the alarm, and Officers MCGOWEN, KENNEDY, TRAINOR, GAMBLING and CONNER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, were promptly on hand, and arrested all of the persons above named. Justice LEDWITH, after an examination, committed each of the accused, in default of $1,500 bail, for trial.

The Steamer Corsica Detained—A Suspected Southerner Taken from Her—Beauregard's Son Said to Be on Board.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the sailing of the *Corsica* from New-York to Nassau, but she was detained in port for a short time, in order to discover if any Southerners were on board who might be implicated in the recent fires, or were anxious to escape the military surveillance now being exercised over all suspected persons in the city.

At noon, precisely, the *Corsica* left her wharf in Jersey City, and steamed to the centre of the stream. While there, officers deputed by Surveyor WARDMAN appeared on the dock, and signaled the steamer to stop—a request which was immediately complied with. The officers, in company with some detectives from Marshal MURRAY'S office, then sailed in a boat to the steamer, on which they embarked.

The passengers were subsequently examined, and one of them, while attempting, as stated, to escape from the vessel in a boat to the New-York side, was promptly captured, the officers bringing him in the boat to this city. He was taken to Marshal MURRAY'S office, preparatory to being sent before Gen. DIX.

It was rumored about the Cunard docks that a son of Gen. BEAUREGARD was on board the *Corsica*, but had escaped. The steamer, having been detained about an hour, then departed.

The arrested Southerner is said to be a prisoner on parole.

The New-York Police Fund—The Treasurer's Statement.

Inspector DANIEL CARPENTER, Treasurer of the New-York Police Fund, has transmitted to the delegates of that fund the following account of its condition:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

To the Delegates of the Police Soldiers' Relief Fund:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit the following semi-annual report of the above fund of receipts and disbursements from May 1 to Dec. 1, 1864:

Dr.		Cr.	
Paid out May	$1,103 65	Bal. on hand May 1	$163 34
Paid out June	1,003 00	Received May	1,149 49
Paid out July	956 00	Received June	1,024 99
Paid out August	973 60	Received July	1,022 13
Paid out Septemb'r	856 00	Received August	1,022 03
Paid out October	935 00	Received September	1,605 35
Paid out November	834 00	Received October	965 35
		Received November	928 05

There are at present thirty-six families receiving relief from the above fund, at an average of $23 19 for each per month. Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL CARPENTER, Treasurer.

The Late Metropolitan Fair.

From the annexed documents it will be seen that the late Metropolitan Fair, held in this city, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, has proven to be a pecuniary success, far in advance of what was anticipated by its warmest advocates. The Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Fair Association has just paid over to the Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission the sum of one hundred and seventy-eight thousand one hundred and fifty-one dollars and sixty-eight cents, the affairs of the whilom "institution" being now finally settled up. The following is a copy of the Treasurer's receipt for the same:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1864.

Received from Mr. JOHN H. GOURLIE, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Metropolitan Fair Association, $178,151 68, for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission.

(Signed) GEO. T. STRONG,
Treasurer of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

This shows the nett results of the fair to have been $1,180,091 27. The following is the report of the committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1864.

The undersigned, a committee appointed to examine and audit the accounts and books of the Finance Department, JOHN H. GOURLIE, Chairman, and Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Fair, report: That they have carefully examined the same from the date of the last examination, May 18, 1864, to the present date, and find them correct in every respect.

(Signed,) J. A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. T. BLODGETT,
C. H. OGDEN.

Mr. GOURLIE, in the following, expresses his thanks to his assistants in settling the accounts of the Fair: "I desire to express my very great obligations and those of Mrs. ALLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer, to Mr. HAMILTON WILLS and Mr. GEO. TUTHILL, for their valuable and efficient aid in the Treasury department.

I congratulate the public on the noble results of their generosity in aid of the soldiers of our army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN H. GOURLIE,
Ch'm Finance Com. Metropolitan Fair."

THE BROADWAY FIRE—STATEMENT OF INSURANCES.—The following is a complete list of the insurances on the stock of Messrs. HALSTEAD, HAINES & Co., dry-goods merchants, whose premises were damaged by fire on Sunday night:

Equitable Ins. Co.	$10,000	Nassau, Brooklyn	$5,000
Germania	5,000	American Exch'ge	10,000
Commerce	5,000	Mechanics' & Trad.	5,000
Continental	5,000	American	10,000
Broadway	5,000	Hanover	10,000
Security	10,000	Jefferson	10,000
Manhattan	10,000	Standard	10,000
Howard	10,000	International	10,000
Lamar	5,000	Columbia	10,000
Gallatin	5,000	Importers' & Trad.	5,000
Hartford	10,000	Relief	5,000
National	10,000	Sterling	10,000
Etna, N. Y.	5,000	Croton	10,000
Arctic	5,000	International, (2d policy,)	10,000
Humboldt	5,000	Yonkers & N. Y.	10,000
Merchants'	10,000	Clinton	15,000
Columbia	5,000	Lamar, (2d pol.)	15,000
Market	5,000	Springfield	10,000
Niagara	10,000	East River	10,000
Park	10,000	Niagara, (2d pol.)	10,000
Commercial Mut'l	10,000	City	10,000
Home	10,000	Howard	5,000
Etna, of Hartford	5,000		
Washington	10,000		
Total			$385,000

The aggregate loss on stock will not fall far short of $100,000. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary. Fire Marshal BAKER and the police are engaged in making an investigation as to its origin. The building is owned by Mr. WM. B. ASTOR. The damage to it is about $10,000; said to be fully insured in city companies.

Twenty-second Regiment Concert.

The Twenty-second Regiment National Guard, gave a promenade concert at their armory, on Saturday night. The music was furnished by the Regimental Band, and was unusually fine. These concerts are very pleasant affairs, and the public seem to appreciate their agreeable features by largely attending them.

Large Arrival of Emigrants.

The British steamship *Virginia*, Capt. LEWIS, from Liverpool, Nov. 16th, via Queenstown Nov. 17th, arrived yesterday morning, and brings 1,030 passengers in the steerage. She belongs to WILLIAMS & GUION'S line of Liverpool steamers.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' TESTIMONIAL.—This elegant piece of art, recently exhibited in the Governor's Room, at the City Hall, by request, has been again placed on exhibition, this time at No. 544 Broadway, free to the public.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—The fast steamship *Geo. Washington* is to leave on Saturday next for New-Orleans. As will be seen by our advertising column, the rate for first-class passage by her is $75. Her accommodations for passengers are unsurpassed.

THE NEW-YORK AND PORTLAND LINE.—The line known as Cromwell's New-York and Portland Steamship Line has been disposed of to the New-England Screw-steamship Company of Portland. The new company have arranged to increase the line, and two new steamers are understood to be under contract. All the principal merchants in Portland and the Grand Trunk Railway are interested in and identified with the new company. H. B. CROMWELL & Co. are agents of the line in this city as heretofore.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH BEFORE THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The distinguished Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, of England, who is now a guest of Mr. BANCROFT, the historian, in this city, will read a paper before the Historical Society at its monthly meeting this evening, on "The History of the University of Oxford." Prof. SMITH sails for Europe on the 14th of the present month.

Evening Exchange.

$55,000	Amer. Gold	228¾	200	Ill. Cen. R	s10 128
55,000	do	228¾	100	do	128¼
20,000	do	b3 228½	400	Clev. & Pitts	s3 110¾
15,000	do	b3 228½	100	do	110¾
100	Erie R	b3 93¾	200	Chi. & R I	s3 103¾
500	do	b10 93¾	100	Chi. & N. W	40½
800	do	93¾	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr	75½
100	Reading R	135¾	300	Pitts. Ft. W. & C	102¾
1200	M. S. & N. I	s3 69¼	400	do	s10 102¾
100	do	69¼	100	Cum. Coal	b5 46
100	do	b10 69¾	100	Mariposa Min	35¼

Stocks dull. Gold steady; selling at 228¾ after the call.

ENOCH ARDEN AGAIN.—Still another edition of this exquisite poem is in press by Messrs. J. E. TILTON & Co., and will be ready in a few days. It has fewer illustrations than their edition just published, but it includes all the late poems of TENNYSON, and will be furnished at a much lower price. It is smaller, but quite as beautiful in its way as the full illustrated edition so much admired. One wants the two as much as either.—*Boston Journal.*

[Advertisement.]
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
New Styles at
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
A FRAGRANT BREATH AND PEARLY TEETH
Are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means should not complain when accused of gross neglect. The SOZODONT will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]
PHRENOLOGY.—The Brain and its Functions, the Temperaments, Location of the Organs, Choice of Pursuits, etc., given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1865—monthly, $2 a year—by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
DANVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1862.
DR. WM. H. GARGO—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,
J. V. L. DEWITT.
Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]
THE WINTER HAT—BUY IT AT KNOX'S.—By so doing, you secure an elegant and becoming article, that the first storm you chance to be caught in will not destroy, for KNOX'S fabrics are made to wear, as well as to sell. Strangers sojourning at our hotels should visit KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
HOLIDAY SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
{ Boys from $10 to $20,
{ Men's from $20 to $45
I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av.,
Opposite Cooper Union.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
WINDOW SHADES.
Gold, Holland, &c.; new style Shade Fixtures, at reduced prices. G. L. & J. B. KELTY.
No. 359 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CASE—GILES.—At Gloucester, Mass., on Thursday, Dec. 1, by Rev. Mr. Fletcher, JOSEPH S. CASE, of Brooklyn, L. I., and MARY O., daughter of Samuel J. Giles, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BRAISTED.—On Sunday, Dec. 4, ANN ELIZABETH, wife of Jacob Braisted, aged 49 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Edward J. Earle, Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock. Train leaves Chambers-st., at 11.45 A. M.

BERRIAN.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 4, HESTER F., wife of Jefferson Berrian, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further invitation, to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, John W. Thorne, No. 30 Bank-st.

BARNES.—On Saturday, Dec. 3, WILLIAM BARNES, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 126 Bank-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock.

BEACH.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 3, MAGGIE E., infant daughter of Henry N. and Martha C. Beach.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Barclay-st. Ferry at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

CRANE.—On Saturday, Dec. 3, JACOB G. CRANE, of Elizabeth, N. J., in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth.

DEMAREST.—At Andersonville, Ga., on Friday, Sept. 30, Sergt. HARTMAN V. DEMAREST, Co. M., 2d New-York (Harris Light) Cavalry, in the 22d year of his age, son of David M. and Margaret D. Demarest, of this city.

FISHER.—In the Confederate prison hospital at Andersonville, Ga., on Thursday, Oct. 27, CHARLES P. F. FISHER, 124th Regiment N. Y. Vols., in the 26th year of his age.

GRACIE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 5, ELIZABETH DAVIDSON, wife of Archibald Gracie, in the 58th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GUION.—At Mount Hope, on Monday, Dec. 5, HENRIETTA GUION, wife of Alexander Durand, aged 24 years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church at Fordham.

HYDE.—On Saturday, Nov. 26, on board the United States steam frigate *Wabash*, at Hampton Roads, Va., of inflammation of the brain, WILLIAM F. HYDE, aged 15 years, 9 months and 24 days, youngest son of James M. Hyde, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 6 St. Felix-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock M.

LOCKWOOD.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on sixth day, twelfth month, 2d, AMY J., eldest daughter of Arthur and Josephine C. Lockwood, of Ottawa, Ill., in the 12th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on third day, (Tuesday,) 6th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandmother, Amy A. Lockwood, No. 21 Concord-st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

MEAD.—On Sunday afternoon, Dec. 4, suddenly, of inflammation of the lungs, ELLA JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of Rev. A. H. and Elizabeth A. Mead.

The funeral services will take place at the house of her parents, 11th-st., third door east of 2d-av., on Tuesday afternoon, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MUNRO.—On Sunday, Dec. 4, of inflammation of the brain, SUSAN MORGAN, youngest daughter of Thomas and Isabella Munro, aged 2 years, 8 months and 5 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 186 East 21st., to Greenwood Cemetery.

A little rose, just budding forth,
Now hidden from the eye;
Fair as a star, when only one
Is shining in the sky.

MCELRUN.—On Monday morning, Dec. 5, of chronic diarrhœa, DAVID MCELRUN, in the 21st year of his age, only son of Jane and the late David McElrun.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, Alexander Metur, No. 147 West 26th-st.

☞ Belfast, Ireland, papers please copy.

MARBLE.—On Monday, Dec. 5, MANTON J., twin son of Addison and Mary A. Marble, aged 8 months and 12 days.

His remains will be taken to Rye, Westchester County, for interment, on Wednesday, Dec. 7.

PARKER.—On Monday, Dec. 5, MARGARET H., wife of E. S. Parker, in the 25th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, Mrs. C. H. Keyser, No. 338 West 21st-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

SUMMERS.—Near Lessor Cross Roads, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 3 after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH L., wife of Alexander B. Summers.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to assemble at the receiving vault at Greenwood Cemetery this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M.

TYLER.—At Barrytown, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Dec. 4, NATHAN P. TYLER, Esq., aged 81 years.

☞ St. Louis, Mo., and Schoharie County, N. Y., papers please copy.

THURSTON.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 4, at Huntington, L. I., L. WARREN THURSTON, Jr., son of Louis M. and Elizabeth S. Thurston, aged 26 years.

The funeral will take place from St. John's Church, Huntington at., at 10½ o'clock Wednesday, Dec. 7.

UPTON.—On Sunday, Dec. 4, GEORGE B., infant son of Isaac H. and Mary A. Upton, aged 11 months and 6 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 321 East 30th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M.

VAN NESS.—At Northampton, Mass., on Saturday, Dec. 3, RALPH GRANGER VAN NESS, son of the late John Bay Van Ness, of Albany, N. Y., and grandson of the late David C. De Forest, of New-Haven, Conn.

His remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

WATMOUGH.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 30, at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, at the residence of her son-in-law, M. Russell Thayer, Mrs. MARIA C. WATMOUGH, aged 65 years.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Corsica, for Nassau—Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Webb and child, Nassau; Miss Rafail, New-York; Miss G. A. Henry, Nassau; Mrs. M. K. Sammis, New-York; H. Bouleynet, Philadelphia; R. Rafail, New-York; M. de la Pean, Spain; C. Behre, Nassau; W. Lamb, Jersey City; Thos. Flaharty, New-York; S. Steadman, Kentucky; Wm. Stokes, C. Mira, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. C. Underwood, Missouri; Mrs. Lockwood, New-York; Mrs. George L. Johnson and child, Nassau; C. C. Cuba, Brooklyn; Rev. R. F. Holman, Canada; Geo. Goodall, England; Mme. Masserus and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Darling, Henry Adderley, Jr., Edward Adderley, Nassau; Capt. Waters, P. Moore, England; R. G. Moody, Chas. Babson, Jno. Stevison Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. B. Harris, Wm. Eckersby, O Haggerty, A. L. Sypher, N. Y.; Mr. Brooke, England; J. T. Farrington, Nassau; W. H. Onderdonk, N. Y.; B. Aikin, Mo.; Mrs. and Miss Onderdonk, J. F. Pickering, N. Y.; J. H. Eames, C. H. Van Schwartz, Nassau; R. W. H. Weech and friend, Nassau; R. D. Fisher, Baltimore; J. T. and T. C. Darling, Nassau; Mr. Gould, Mrs. James, Mrs. E. Austin, J. N. Butler, N. Y.; Jno. Wm. Scobb, Nassau; Henry Rewes, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. Butler, Jr., child and servant; A. I. Howell, E. Evans, N. Y.; Gov. Fawson, Mrs. Rawson, 5 children, governess, 2 maidservants and 2 men servants, Miss C. Mesmyer, Chicago; Mrs. D. Davis, Jr., Canada; Mrs. G. B. Stoddard, New-York; W. Hunt and servant, New Haven; G. W. Higgs, Nassau; Wm. Murroan, Brooklyn; Mrs. Lamb, New-York; Mrs. Forrest, St. Johns; Miss A. Leslie, New-York; A. Forrest, St. Johns; Thos. Reynolds, England; Ramon Riva y Lamar, Mrs. Rivas, Miss Rivas, M. Rivas, Cuba; Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop, Mrs. E. Forse and infant, Mrs. Holeman, M. A. Ford, Porto Rico; S. O. Johnson, Nassau; W. H. Phillips, Quebec; W. Forse, Sweden; S. F. Demas, Cuba; Robert Jack, T. M. Burns, Esq., E. Taylor and son, Nassau; A. Gray, London; D. Davis, Jr., Canada; W. H. Jones, New-York; H. L. McDugal, Henry Ellis, Charles Webb, L. Schuchoot, F. A. Hoddom, W. H. Raky, New-York; John Lee, England; Wm. Winans, Scotland; J. Booth, R. Wellmor, J. Oliver, John Morrison, John Cunningham, B. Faye, M. Gall, John Brown, P. McKenna Dennis, John Brown, Andrew Reed, John Connolly, Henry Farse, James Locker, D. Donavan, John O'Neil, D. Thomason, S. Hutchinson, D. Reilly, J. Jennings.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 5—*In steamship Virginia, from Liverpool*—Mr. McCullum, Jane McCollum, C. B. Hazlewood, Mrs. O'Doherty,